CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled.
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,468—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th Aug.
R.I. GANGES	4926	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gedd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4139	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasscvich	4,194	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mills	4,253	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

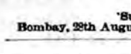
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,109	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 26, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA' RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO..... 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the 30th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1895. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEINE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
4 Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th September, 1st Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on the 31st August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 31st August.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMOO AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 30th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TRADE MARK.

BURGUNDY WINES.

	CASH. Qts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Per Doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN	44 0	23 8	49 0	26 4
POMARD	25 0	13 12	27 14	15 6
MACON	23 0	12 12	25 10	14 4
BEAUNE	28 8	15 12	31 12	17 8
CHABLIS	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12

THESE WINES ARE OF UNUSUAL VALUE, AND ARE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL
SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.
ALL REMNANTS AT HALF-PRICE.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS!
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES'—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5 8 &	7 0
22 in. " " " "	7 12 &	8 10
23 in. " " " Natural Sticks	9 8 &	10 8
23 in. " " Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12 4 &	14 0

GENTS'—

24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
24 in. " "	10 4 &	12 4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk "	14 0 &	16 0
25 in. " " " Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS. CONUNDRUMS.

Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men ?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus ?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness ?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity ?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays ?
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity ?

A.—BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth !
BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
BECAUSE you find them the world over.
BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, nightsweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NAVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, N.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures ; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

		Rs. a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold	Half-Hunting Case	650 0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	660 0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	550 0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,	Half-hunting Case	210 0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	200 0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	185 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.
UMBRELLA'S! UMBRELLA'S !!
SEAMLESS WOVE EDGES,
(A SPECIALITE.)
GENTS' FINE TWILL SILK UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 9-8 TO RS. 16-8.
GENTS' EXTRA FINE ALPACA UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 6-8 TO RS. 7-8.
LADIES' FINE SILK UMBRELLA'S,
RS. 8-8 TO RS. 15-8.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S ANTI-IODISM SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

IN this preparation, while the full action of the Iodide of Potassium is maintained, the distressing symptom of "IODISM" is prevented. This is a great advantage to Vegetarians and to all persons Susceptible of Iodism, for it enables them to continue the use of a most Valuable Drug during a prolonged course of treatment, and is indeed a boon to the people of India, whose form of diet renders them very liable to Iodism even in small doses, unless the Medicine is protected in the way we have succeeded in protecting it.

KEMP'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA
Is the only preparation so protected.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SEEDS !
SEEDS ! !
SEEDS ! ! !
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND INDIAN.
FRESH AND GENUINE.
Please send for Price List.
DEY & Co.,
27, DURJIPARA STREET, CALCUTTA.

AN ESTABLISHED RECORD,

Which has long remained undisturbed, is that held by GOUT AND RHEUMATICS which are estimated to have caused more absolute pain than any other four complaints combined. Those who suffer will confirm the reliability of the estimate, but we are gradually reducing the lead by means of

KEMP'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T NEGLECT AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,
For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.
Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D E R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.
Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.
PRICE : Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NADIR," 2241 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA on the 1st September.

Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are requested to present their CLAIMS for payment, at the Registered Office of the Company, Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, within the Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th Day of September, 1895, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., after which date all further Interest shall cease.

Creditors are requested to attend in person, or by Agent duly authorised in writing in that behalf, and to produce all original vouchers (if any) in support of their claims.—Dated the 29th Day of August, 1895.

MUNCHERJI FRAMJI TUMBOLY, Managing Liquidator.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A REQUISITION has been received by the Board from certain Shareholders of the above Company requesting that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, to be held on the 31st instant, should be further Adjourned for a Fortnight, and that in the meantime the Directors should invite Tenders for the purchase of the Company's Property, and the taking over of its Liabilities.

The said Requisition will be read to the Shareholders at the said Adjourned Meeting, to be held on the 31st instant.—Dated this 29th Day of August, 1895.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. PETIT & Co., Agents.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Medows Street, on MONDAY, the 9th September, 1895, at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To approve of the appointment as Director of Mr. A. Breul, in place of Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee Nicholson, who has resigned, as also of the appointment of Mr. Nensee Peeroo Mohamed as an Additional Director.

4TH. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5TH. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd Day of September to 9th Day of September, 1895, both Days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1895, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1895.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th September upto 20th of the same month, both the Days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJEE, Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOOLAM HOOSEIN MERALI DHARAMSEY has Contracted to SELL to Mr. ALLARAKHIABHOY POONJABHOY the undermentioned Property. All persons having claims against the said property by way of lease, lien, sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, next door to the National Bank of India, within 14 Days from this Date, after which time the sale will be completed, and all claims thereafter made shall be considered as null, void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Palkhiwala Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1312, 1091, New No. A-7083, Old Survey No. 1-17, New Survey No. 2-2931, and bounded on the East by the property of Joosub Yacoob on the West by another property of the said Vendor, on the North by the property of Nursey Natha, and on the South by the Palkhiwala Public Road, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 29th Day of August, 1895.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOCTOR JUMNADASS PREMCHUND has contracted to SELL the following Property:—

All that pieces or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, with the three Bungalows and all other messuages, tenements and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Chinchpokli Road leading to Sewree and Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 6255 (1, 2, 3), Street Nos. 1-2-4, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax old No. 143, New No. A-1312 and New Survey No. 2-3623, and containing by admeasurement 2,163 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dhondiba Krishnajee Meher alias Patel, on or towards the West partly by the property of Haji Rehmatoollah Sulaiman, partly by the property of Moonshee Abdul Rahiman Mussood and partly by the property of Dayabhai Tapidas, on or towards the North by the property of the said Dayabhai Tapidas, and on or towards the South by the said Chinchpokli Road.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay this 29th Day of August 1895.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S FINEST OLD HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India.

Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., LAND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE, from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

ST. MARTIN'S BLUE CHALK.—This Chalk only is used by JOHN ROBERTS, Frank Ives, Jacob Schaeffer, and M. Vignaux, and is acknowledged to be the best ever known. A Miss-Cue impossible. Price Rs. 5 per Dozen. Sole Agents, JOHN ROBERTS and Co, Ld., Bombay.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA has RETURNED from Kathiawad, and RESUMED PRACTICE in Bombay.—65-6, Esplanade Road.

TO LET, GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. Only one suite of Rooms now available, for European Gentleman or Family.

TO LET, from 15th September, an Upper-roomed BUNGALOW in Dhunji Street, opposite Mission Church, close Train and Tram. Apply on the premises, or Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Fort.

A LADY, residing in a Good Locality in POONA, would be glad to receive BOYS to bring up with her Own. References given and taken. Address "P." care of this Office.

EXCELCIOR celebrated Lawn Mowers are best in the market, from 8 to 22 inches. Apply to PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, a BILLIARD TABLE, by Thurston, without Accessories. New Cushions and Cloth, by Roberts, about two years ago. Apply to the MANAGER.

GUARANTEED FRESH.—Cash Prices of English and American Tobaccos in 1-lb Tins:—Three Castles, Re. 1. Gold Flake, Ans. 14. Capston Navy Cut, mild, Ans. 12; and Medium, Ans. 10. Peace and War, Ans. 10. Golden Bird's Eye, Ans. 8. Riverside, Ans. 7. Pioneer Brand, Ans. 10. Duke of Durham, Ans. 14. Player's Navy Cut, Re. 1. Kirk's Bird's Eye, Ans. 12.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Per Box of 100, Rs. 3-8, 3-12 and 5-8 each. Sample dozen Cigars for As. 12.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

LANOLI or KHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW WANTED, from October to June. Address, stating Rent and Particulars, to "C.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—All the LAND contained in Survey No. 222 of the Village of Yerowda, Taluka Haveli, situated between the Nagar Road and the River Mutha Mula, about one mile from the Fitzgerald Bridge. For further particulars apply to W. S. TURNBULL, Parvati Villas, Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per Phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O., Beechu Chatterjis Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 2 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will be Re-opened on 1st October next. It is a very comfortable and most centrally situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LICENSED VICTUALLER.—You can get a Glass of UNSOPHISTICATED LIQUOR at JAMES PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, facing Hummum Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Bolikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N R," care of this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 powerful C. B. pony, very quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong built vis-a-vis with removeable coach box (nearly new).
1 bay waler gelding, aged, goes in single and double harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, opposite the Fire Brigade Station, valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Doring & Co., banjo, flute, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, a strong-built glass-fronted brougham 1 Surat goat, a buffalo, &c., the property of Dr. A. BOCARRO.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and property.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF ONDERIA STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Mahomedally Trebjee, for himself, and as guardian of the property of Edmahjee Trebjee, Hoosenbhai Trebjee, and Sakinabai Trebjee, minor sons and daughter of Trebjee Sullamanjee, deceased, the mortgagor, under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of May 1855, and an Indenture of further charge, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1888, and with the consent of Bai Amtoolabai, widow of Trebjee Sullamanjee, and of Bai Jenaboo, widow of Essajee Jivaji, deceased, the last owner of the undermentioned premises, and also with the consent of Mr. F. H. de Britto, the guardian of the property of Abdool Hussan Jivajee, Abdool Kader Jivajee, sons, and Khutizabai, daughter of the said Essajee Jivajee, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Onderia Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly in the occupation of Essajee Jivajee and now in the occupation of Bai Jenaboo, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1370 and 1371, new No. 8531, old survey Nos. 1-2469 and 2468, new survey No. 3738, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 37 and containing by admeasurement 152 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Onderia Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hindoo and Jandoh Chotakhan, and on or towards the south by the house of Butler, Latkhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal and Madhavji, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 30, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sea View," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat substantial-made French-polished teak and black wood household furniture, plated ware, Treacher's glass and porcelainware, rich-toned iron-framed grand cottage pianoforte by Schneider and Co., American organ with knee swell, English-made large size ice boxes, with zinc lining and carbon filter, oil-paintings, Ditmar's table, hanging and floor lamps, aviary with birds, fancy curtains, Japanese carpets, Japanese bamboo table lamps, Quackenbush rifle, air gun by Treacher, Kathiawar goat, with kid, giving 2½ seers milk, fowls, handsome light victoria, strong-built broker's shigram, handsome black Arab horse with two certificates of soundness, harness, gent's saddles, a large collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of HERBERT M. GOOD, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and neat substantial-made black and teakwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, 13 stops organ, pictures, carpets, light bamboo cart, grain crushing machine, China matting, garden plants, etc., the property of Mrs. A. SIMEON.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room and pier tables, sofa, couches, arm and without arm chairs, side-board, almyras, camp cots, wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, 11 stops American organ, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmailoolin Jamaloolin—

E. J.—33-80-33256—2 cases, each 30 gallons metal laquer of different colours for painting steel and tin trunks, cash boxes, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mowji Kessowji, ex-Africa—

923-M K-6398-59—2 cases, each 1,500 gross cards for thread.
1004 „ 6451-54-1 „ 1,500 do. do.

On account and at the risk of Lackmiram Pranshunker—

J P 2382-86 } 9 bales grey shirtings 48 inches 38½-39 yards.
2089-92 } 8-10 lbs.

By order of Naginchund Kapoorchund, and account and at the risk of Pomaji Tejaji—

1 gold vak, 1 chandanhar, 1 pair kadas, kundoras, and bangles.

By order of Tulka Kora & Co., and on account and at the risk of Ramchunder Baboolrow and Govind Dinaji—

1 gold watch with chain, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond and saphire hoop-ring, and 1 diamond sati.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built light victoria.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 coventry "Swift" safety bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TUNTUNPOORA, ON THE DARUSTHAN OR MARWADA ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Ramjee Ebjee and Narayan Ebjee, and on account and at the risk of Anundjee Canjee and the estate of the late Dunjee Ebjee, the mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 29th day of September, 1892, and the 25th day of August, 1893, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 15th day of October, 1892, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Tuntunpoora, without the Fort walls, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Darusthan or Marwada Road, on the west partly by a passage and the house of Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, and partly by the house of Thakar Topun Mooljee, on the north partly by a passage and partly by the house of Thakar Topun Mooljee, and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the houses of Karamsey Ranmall, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 238 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1051 and 1039, and new No. 6769, new Survey No. 2210, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under old No. 1, and now under ward No. 1703, and street No. 28-36, Darlasthan Street, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants, of the said Anundjee Canjee and Dhunjee Ebjee,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 30, 1895.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, the household furniture, consisting of chairs, easy chairs, sofas, round, writing, dressing, washing and dining tables, side-boards, mirror-door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, semi-grand square piano, cloth presses, pictures, double and single bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, ear-rings, nose-rings, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose pearl ruby earrings, rings, gold chains, and watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 30, 1895.

SAVARESSE'S Pure English Oil SANDAL also Copaiba CAPSULES.

NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.

SOLD by all First-Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD., 9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent.

Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY. | GALLE.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE.
MADRAS. | HONGKONG.
COLOMBO. | SHANGHAI.
KANDY.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India..... Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ¼th „

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

For the Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. &

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	120,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,471½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 {15,000	100	{100 {75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	168,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
National Bank	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
Mercantile Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar Printing Co	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Anglo-Native Press	100	500	call	18 pr. ct.	410
Arbuthnot & Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Prcul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	162½
Bombay Printing Co	800	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	300	1,888	1,888	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,135
French	300	500	500	25	570
Harrey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Bingell Press Co, Ld	700	100	100	12	125
Khanguna	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Ramadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	974
Mohsedi Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	420
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,142½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 {7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	124
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	3,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	730	800	500	60	1,675
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	339xd
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	200
Mahanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	--
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	138
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port (Canning) Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,025
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	735
Anglo-Indian	1,925	100	100	Nil	56
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	920
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co, ltd	800	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,555
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	800	800	500	25	710xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	735
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	802½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	970
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,205
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,350
Indo - China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs10	220xd
Jewraj Baloo Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	805xd
Khanagaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Mancunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	35	925
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,125
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	1,000
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,625
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170
Morarji Gocul-das	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,290
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 {50	{250 {50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	10	10	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	620
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,185
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	935
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,035
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	675
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C.I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	520

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Redmod 108-3
Three-and-a-half per cent 1895 ..... 107 to 108
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans ... 129 and 131
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ..... nom.
City of Paris Loan ..... nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 110-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize-Distribution and Dance, B. V. A., Town Hall.
Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m. (All members earnestly invited to be present to wish the President God-speed.)

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Schooner Venus entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Canton entered the dock yesterday.

GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet of the Gun Club on Saturday afternoon, at Love Grove, Worlee, at 4-15 p. m., weather permitting.

DEPARTURE.—The German man-of-war Cormoran, under the command of Captain A. Brinkmann, sailed yesterday, for China via Colombo.

A DEMON AT PRANKS.—Keshav Ganesh, a low-caste Hindu, yesterday morning, attempted to bite off the nose of Josephine, his kept mistress, and then cut his own throat. Failing both he charged the woman with stabbing him. He is at present a patient in the J. J. Hospital.

A SHIP-MASTER ROBBED.—Captain F. J. Raffin, of the s. s. Naseri, reported to the police that, on the 27th instant, his bed-room was entered into through an open window and a metal-watch, gold-chain, and cash and currency notes, of the value of Rs. 130, were removed from the drawer of a dressing-table in the room.

ILL-HEALTH AND SUICIDE.—Yesterday, at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mr. A. F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Tukaram Hunmant, a Hindu, aged forty years. Deceased had been ailing for some time from dysentry and fever, and on Wednesday last, during the absence, of his relatives, jumped into a well near his house. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

RANGERS F. C.—The following team will proceed to Poona by the 11 o'clock train to-night, from Victoria Terminus, to play against the Poona Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon :—Full back—P. Cannell; three-quarter back—T. J. Reed (capt.), H. C. M. Fido, T. M. Martin, and F. Brewin; half-backs—T. Potts and C. A. Flowers; forwards—J. E. P. White, E. Good, J. M. Manley, H. Peters, J. M. Houston, M. Sell, C. Aldridge, and E. M. Flower.

A CART-LOAD OF SODAWATER BOTTLES MISSING.—Mr. H. B. Hoyles, of Messrs. Treacher and Company, reported to the police that nine carts, loaded with empty soda-water bottles, were sent out from the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Magazon, on the 19th instant, to take the bottles to Messrs. Treacher's establishment at Byculla. One of the carts was seen as far as Foras Road, and then lost sight of. It has not yet been heard of. It contained fifty dozens of bottles, valued at Rs. 125.

A DEAR DRINKING BOUT.—Baiji, a Hindu widow, reported to the police that, on the 20th instant, while she had gone into the native town to redeem some ornaments a man, who looked like a Bania, went up to her, formed acquaintance, and took her to a room, which he said belonged to him. He then went out, and brought some liquor, which they both drank, until she became unconscious, and remained so until next morning, when she noticed that ornaments, amounting to Rs. 300, which she had on her person, were missing, and the Bania had gone away.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the above corps will take place, at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m., to-night, when Colonel French, Royal Artillery, will hand the prizes to the winners of the several contests, comprising the company, sub-divisional association classfiring, and other competitions held in connection with the corps. The distribution will be followed by a dance, which will be continued after midnight. Tickets of admission have been issued, and all members of the corps are requested to present them when entering the hall with their friends.

MUSIC AT THE HOSPITAL.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

Polka	Glockenchen—Budick
Final	Bellisario—Donizetti
Serenade	Darkie's—Bucalossi
Reminiscences of	The Gaiety—Lutz
Reminiscences of	Offenbach—Winterbottom
Spanish Valse	Sevilla—Matador

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Band of the Marine Battalion will play at St. George's Hospital on the *last Friday* in every month, instead of at the Bandstand from 5 to 6-15 p.m.

ANOTHER DINNER TO MR. JUSTICE BUDROODIN TYABJEE.—On Tuesday evening, the members of the Mahomedan Club invited Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabjee to a dinner at the club premises, at Clarke Road, Jacob's Circle. The club bungalow was prettily decorated with flags and bunting and plants in flower and foliage; and the garden grounds presented an attractive spectacle. The reception hall was brilliantly illuminated with massive crystal chandeliers; and hundreds of Rutnagur's fairy lamps of variegated colours added to the novelty of the spectacle. Mr. Justice Budroodin arrived at the bungalow with Mr. J. E. B. Meakin, and was cordially welcomed by the members of the club. Among those present were H. E. Hajee Mirza Hassan Khan, Persian Consul General, H. E. Mahomed Kadri Bay, Turkish Consul General, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., H. Mirza Aman Allah Khan, Secretary to the Persian Consul General, Nawab Mohsun-ul-Mooik Mehedi Ally Saheb, Nawabzada Nusrulla Khan, Messrs. Amirudin Tyabjee, Mahomed Hoosen Hakim, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mir Sarfaraz Ali, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Najmudin Tyabjee, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail, Cumrudin Amirudin, Hajeebhoy Lalljee, Hajee Jan Mahomed Joosub, Abdurrazak bin Kurtas, Yamirhoosein Nanabhoy, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Hajibhoy Visram, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Hajee Ismail Goolmahomed, Dost Mahomed Allana, Jafferbhoy Somjee, and many other guests and members of the club. At the banquet table, the toasts of the guest of the evening and of other guests were proposed in felicitous terms by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, the president of the club, and were enthusiastically received. The entertainment proved a very enjoyable one; and at its close the usual floral presents were made. Three cheers were given for Mr. Justice Budroodin as he left the bungalow.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Besore the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

849—Wadia and G—Dagree vs Pacotti Sun Jao—Chalk W and S.

868—Chalk W and S—Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee vs The Agra Bank Limited and others—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

829—Little N and B—Balmookand Benipraasd and another vs Bhavjee Vithaldas and another—Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

82-95—Balkrishna V N K—Jagojee Hanmantrao vs Sayajee Nagoo—Craigie L and O.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

162-95—K J Mantri—Nubudabai vs Manibai and another—Mansookla D and J.

513-94—Little and Co—Narendas Toolsidas vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co—Nanu and H.

34-95—Payne G and S—Pandarinath Madanji vs Muktabai and another—F P Pavri.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

183-94—In person—Mohomed Nathu and another vs Abba Latib.

188-95—Daphtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas vs Lawrence Augustus Watkins—James Peace.

624-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.

216-95—Wadia and G—Madan Joona vs Merwanjee Mody and Co, Ld, and others—Bicknell M and M.

423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Service in the John Connon School,—Re-Communion Service, 6 p.m.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sudden changes of temperature sorely try all persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloreux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, which affect all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Dean Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1895, and which they request you to adopt. Your directors beg to say that the total number of bales pressed by the company this season amounted to 9,145 against 7,715 bales pressed last year. The proprietors of all the ginning factories in the Surat districts entered into an arrangement to work in combination during the season at an uniform rate, and taking advantage of this combination your directors deemed it advisable to accept the offer made by the combining parties of Rs. 7,250 net to be paid at once on your company undertaking not to work their factory during the working season. Under their agreement with the company the agents are entitled to a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross earnings of the company, but as the company's factory was kept closed under the arrangement aforesaid, there were necessarily no gross earnings. Your directors, under the circumstances recommend that a commission of 10 per cent. on the net income of the ginning factory be paid to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for the year under report. It will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rs. 10,216-5-1, which, together with the balance of last year's profit, makes a total of Rs. 10,546-9-7. Out of this amount your directors have carried Rs. 1,500 to depreciation of machinery account, and Rs. 1,000 to the reserve fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,046-9-7 available for distribution. Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per share, being 8 per cent. per annum on the capital be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 6,000. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 100 be paid to the employes of the company and that the balance of Rs. 1,946-9-7 be carried over to next year's account. The company's buildings have been insured as under :—The press building Rs. 14,000, the office building Rs. 7,000, the ginning factory building Rs. 7,000, the ginning factory machinery (engine and boiler excepted) Rs. 11,000, total Rs. 18,000. The engine, boiler and machinery in the press factory are not insured. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1896, and to fix his remuneration. Under article 110 of the articles of association, one of your directors, Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, retires from the board but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and passed. It was resolved that a commission of 10 per cent. on the net income of the ginning factory be paid to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for the year ending 30th June, 1895. A dividend of Rs. 16 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. It was resolved that a bonus of Rs. 100 be paid to the employes of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1895. Mr. Kaliamrai Shunkerprasad was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 75 for the year. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the secretaries, treasurers, agents, and directors for their satisfactory management of the business of the company; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE NATIONAL S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the National Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at its office, No. 10, Medows Street, Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Setna in the chair. There was a large attendance of the shareholders. The following is a copy of the directors' report for the past year :—

You will have seen from the printed copies of the accounts which have already been forwarded to you that the working of your mill during the six months ending 31st December, 1894, unfortunately resulted in a loss of Rs. 32,280-13-4, and during the half-year ending 30th June, 1895, in a loss of Rs. 10,264-10-6, making a total loss of Rs. 32,551-7-10. Your directors are, however, glad to inform you that taking into consideration this adverse result, your agents Messrs. J. N. Petit & Co., voluntarily offered to give up their commission in entirety for the whole year, such commission amounting to Rs. 30,324-8-6. This offer your directors have thankfully accepted, and the concession thus made by the agents has reduced the loss from Rs. 32,551-7-10 to Rs. 2,226-15-4. It is with feelings of deep regret that your directors refer to the sad and melancholy death of our chairman, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, which took place on Thursday, the 8th August, 1895. The directors have minuted their sense of his intelligent co-operation in the direction of the company's affairs and of the valuable services rendered by him to the company in the following resolution passed by them at their meeting held on the 19th August, 1895. The directors whilst painfully taking note of the great and irreparable loss which they have sustained in the sad and melancholy death of their colleague, Shett Framjee Dinshaw Petit, which took place on Thursday, the 8th August, 1895, resolve to record with deepest regret the untimely and deplorable death of Shett Framjee, who held the office of chairman of the board of directors ever since 1891, and of the agent of the company since 1888, up to his death, and who in both his capacities not only evinced till the moment of his death, the greatest zeal for the well-being of the company, but had its best interests always at heart. By his deeply lament-ed death, the directors have lost his assistance and advice in all matters connected with the management of the company's affairs, and the company his very valuable services as their agent. They keenly feel that in the death of Shet Framjee they have lost an able colleague and valuable adviser whose place for a long time to come cannot be easily filled." Your directors have recorded in their meeting held on the 19th of August, 1895, that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, the senior member for the time being of the firm of Messrs. J. N. Petit & Co., agents of the company, becomes a director ex-officio of the company, in pursuance of clause 79 of the articles of association of the company in place of the late lamented Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and also they have elected him chairman of the board of directors. Your directors regret to inform you that one of the auditors of this company, Mr. Cursetji Hormusji Chinoy, died on the 29th May last. In his place they have appointed his son, Mr. Nusserwanji Cursetji Chinoy, which your directors hope will meet with your approval. Your mill property with stock and stock in process and stores have been insured for Rs. 5,77,000 and machinery and accessories for £28,350. Two of your directors Messrs. Edulji Nusserwanji Settna and Jehangbir Hormusji retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. The account books of the company will remain open for the inspection of the shareholders at the registered office of the company No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., up to the day before the meeting.

The chairman proposed that the report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company be adopted.

The resolution being duly seconded, Mr. D. D. Dadysett, a shareholder, asked the chairman a number of questions as to how the mill worked under such a heavy loss while other mills showed a good profit. During the last four years the mill suffered losses amounting over four lakhs of rupees notwithstanding the fact that new machineries were ordered out at a cost of five lakhs of rupees. He failed to see why the new machineries were purchased when the mill was working at a great loss. When the new machineries were purchased they were assured that there would be a great saving in labour and a considerable increase in the turn out. How was it, he asked, that the horses held out, were not realised.

A Hindu shareholder : Where is the necessity of asking such questions. It will do no good; because they are bent upon swallowing the whole thing (order, order).

The chairman asked Mr. Dadysett to finish up all the questions, before he replied to them collectively.

Mr. Dadysett, then further asked how was it that the manager was not changed, although they suffered heavy losses under his management. He also desired to know whether the auditor, Jumnadass Purmanundass was in Bombay when the accounts were published, and whether he had signed the accounts before they were issued to the shareholders.

The chairman said that they had full confidence in the manager, and they saw no reason to effect a change in the management. As to the purchase of machineries, he said that the loss would have been still greater had they not ordered out new machineries. He was surprised to think why Mr. Dadysett put the questions of the purchase of machineries now. The questions ought to have been asked at the time the purchases were made.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistry : Because he was not a shareholder then.

Mr. Dadysett : It is a lie. I have been a shareholder for the last fourteen years.

The chairman proceeded to explain why it was deemed necessary to purchase additional machineries when,

Mr. Jehangir Mody said : A boiler which is put up to-day might be blown up to-morrow. (Laughter)

Mr. Dadysett : Why did you then hesitate to say so. Such a fine explanation "a boiler put up to-day and burst to-morrow." We are all satisfied with this explanation. (Laughter.)

The chairman then said that the accounts were signed by the auditor, Jumnadass before they were issued to the shareholders.

Some three or four Hindu shareholders shouted out that this was false. Jumnadass was at Ahmedabad when the accounts were circulated, and only returned to Bombay four days after they had been received by the shareholders, and that this fact could be borne out by his uncle, a shareholder, who was present at the meeting. This was, they said, an instance of the gross mismanagement of the company's affairs.

The chairman asked the shareholders to hold their tongue and not to impute anything against the directors.

After some further discussion the chairman's resolution for the adoption of the report was carried by a large majority. A vote of thanks was tendered to the agents for surrendering their commission amounting to Rs. 30,324-8-6.

On the motion of Mr. Dadysett, seconded by Dr. Hormusji Dantra, the meeting put in record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the company by the untimely and melancholy death of their chairman, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DISPUTE REGARDING MORTGAGE OF SALSETTE VILLAGES.

CHUBILDAS LALLUBHOY VS. VENAYEK RAMCHANDRA LUXMONJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that he might be declared entitled to a valid and prior charge upon certain lands and premises in Salsette to the extent of the sum of Rs. 2,82,448-7-4 and interest thereon at 14 annas per cent. per month from the 1st December 1894; that the defendants be ordered to pay to him that sum with interest; and that in default of such payment, the right to redeem the lands and premises might be foreclosed, and the plaintiff be placed in possession of the same, or, in the alternative, that the lands and premises might be sold, and the proceeds applied towards the payment of the amount due to the plaintiff, &c. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dhanraj, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Manker and Mr. Rudra, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the first defendant and his four sons; Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the sixth defendant, the Bank of Bengal; there was no appearance for the seventh defendant, a Khoja; while Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the eighth and ninth defendants, Khoja merchants.

It appeared that previous to his death, which occurred on the 24th May, 1874, Ramchandra Luxmonjee, the father of the first plaintiff, was entitled as lessee in perpetuity to three villages, named Ankalee, Dindasi, and Chincholi, situate in Salsette, under a lease, dated 12th March 1831. He was also entitled as lessee to certain other lands in Salsette under a lease, dated the 7th November 1870. Ramchandra Luxmonjee died intestate, leaving as his next of kin his son, the first defendant, and the latter's sons. They are an undivided Hindu family, and the first defendant had always acted as the manager of the family since the death of his father. On the 25th March 1887 and the 3rd September 1888, the first defendant obtained advances of money on the mortgage of some of the lands in question. On the 14th July 1891, the Bank of Bengal, in execution of a money decree against the first defendant, attached some of the premises mortgaged; and at an auction sale, subsequently held, the equity of redemption of the first defendant in the mortgage lands was purchased by the Bank. The seventh defendant, Dattoobhoy Ebrahim, was a subsequent mortgagee of some of the lands. In October 1890, the mortgagees entered into possession of the rents and profits of the land, and continued in such possession until the 26th June 1894. The accounts between the mortgagees and the first five defendants were made up and adjusted from time to time; and on the 27th June 1894, there remained due to the mortgagees, for principal and interest, a total sum of Rs. 2,69,708. By an indenture of transfer, dated 26th June 1894, made between the mortgagees and the plaintiff, the mortgagees transferred to the plaintiff the mortgage debt of Rs. 2,69,708 and the lands and premises, &c. On the 5th September 1894, the mortgaged lands and premises were, at the instance of the plaintiff, put up for sale by auction, and at such sale, there being no higher bid than the sum of Rs. 1,70,000, the plaintiff bought in the mortgaged lands at that sum. Since the 27th June 1894, he had been in possession of the lands. There was now due and owing to him, as transferee of the mortgage debt, the sum of Rs. 2,81,948-7-4. He claimed to add thereto a sum of Rs. 500 for costs and charges. He said that the value of the properties was less than the amount of the debt.

The written statement of the defendants, the Bank of Bengal, denied that the adjustments mentioned in the plaint were valid and binding adjustments on the mortgagors or on these defendants. They submitted that accounts should be taken of the rents and profits of the premises, and payments received by the plaintiff and his predecessors. They did not admit that Rs. 2,69,708 were due on the 27th June 1894, and required the accounts to be taken by the court. The plaintiff was not entitled to recover in any event more than the actual amount paid by him for the transfer and assignment of the mortgage to him. These defendants were desirous that the usual mortgage accounts should be taken, and the rights of all parties ascertained and declared. They did not admit that the value of the mortgage premises was less than the amount of the debt.

His lordship, after reviewing the evidence, and considering the law of the case and the arguments of counsel, was of opinion that the adjustment made between the parties was binding on the defendants. A reference was made to the Commissioner for an account starting from the adjustments of 3rd March 1893. Plaintiff to be at liberty to add his costs to the mortgage debt. All the defendants to bear their own costs up to date.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are easterly at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad; southerly at Trichinopoly, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Karachi, Malegaon and Bhuj, 16 at Veraval, and 14 at Rajkot and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the normal at Allahabad, Akola, Malegaon and Madras, and the minimum in moderate to considerable excess at Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Calicut, Karwar, Ratnagiri and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Jeypore, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Deesa, Mangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is extremely weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about normal, thereby indicating the probability of local showers on that coast. In Gujarat, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and Central India local showers are only probable at present.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

Thursday's observations.—Pressure has decreased over the Gangetic Plain, Sind and Kathiawar, and increased elsewhere. Two shallow depressions are shown, one over the Gangetic Plain, and the other over the Western Desert. The pressure is in the highest extreme in the south. Readings are below the normal average over Orissa, West Bengal and east of the Central Provinces, and above the average elsewhere. The winds blow from normal monsoon directions, and the force is fresh to strong in parts of North Bombay and Berar. The temperature has fallen almost everywhere, the change being large in North-West India. The mean temperature is below the normal except in Bombay. Rain is fairly general except in Bombay, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, Gujarat, Sind and Madras, where there is little or none. Pachmarhi reports six, Raipur three, and Tavoy, Sambalpur and Mount Abu over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	57 67	50 31	50 78	50 93
Thursday, August 29th	0 00	0 29	0 00	0 17
Total	57 67	50 60	50 78	51 10
Total fall to Aug. 29th, 1894	71 28	57 62	58 85	51 68
Total fall to Aug. 29th, 1893	71 35	60 49	59 04	57 26

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.

THERE has been but very little rain at the Presidency during the past week, and the fall continues below the yearly average. The weather reports from the interior are still, on the whole, of a favourable tenor, though in parts rain is much needed. The fall in the districts has been very slight, and the absence of rain is causing anxiety in some, where the plants are suffering from want of it. Crop prospects, however, are in general good, and the Cotton plants are doing well. The demand for Imports has hardly improved, and our market remains very quiet. In exports, Cotton has been less neglected, has advanced in value, with a firm tone prevailing in the market. Wheat shows no change in price, and is quiet but steady, with business on a small scale; while Seeds have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, prices being a little lower for some descriptions, and the market generally quiet. Exchange is steady, and rates have advanced all round; but the business done has been small. Money continues to increase in abundance, while the trade demand has further fallen off. Rates have been weak in Government Paper, and a dull feeling has pervaded the market. In Freights nothing is doing; rates are about the same as before, and the demand has shown no improvement.

MONEY.—An increase in the abundance of Money was shown by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, by the Presidency Bank. The Bank's Cash Balance was again enlarged by about 30¼ lakhs to over 386¾ lakhs, as against an increase of some 25¼ lakhs, at almost 356¼ lakhs, as shown in the previous Return. The items which indicate the state of the trade enquiry for Money disclosed in the present Return a further falling off in that direction, with an addition to Private Deposits of 22¼ lakhs; a decrease in Loans of 3¼ lakhs, as well as of 12½ lakhs in Bills Discounted. 38¼ lakhs was thus shown to have been the total decline in trade requirements, compared with 39¾ lakhs in the preceding week.

Meanwhile, the market continues in a stagnant condition, with large supplies of money, for which employment cannot be found on any terms; and 3 per cent. remains the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady last mail-day with rates at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and 1s. 1¼d., forward; and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for August-September, 1s. 1 11-32d. October-December, and 1s. 1 3-8d. next year. Little business was reported either way. On Saturday the market was closed for a holiday, and opened on Monday with 1s. 1¼d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 1 9-32d. for forward Bank Telegraphic. The business passing was on a very limited scale, a few bills having been placed, and also a small amount of Telegraphic at these quotations. At opening on Tuesday the market was steady, and 1s. 1¼d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 1 9-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 1 11-32d. to 1s. 1 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of the latter was placed, but for Bank Paper the enquiry was very limited, and rates ere long began to harden slightly, 1s. 1 9-32d. being quoted for Telegraphic ready, and 1s. 1 5-16d. forward, and the market closing firm. Yesterday rates were quoted at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight Merchants' bills September-October delivery, 1s. 1 13-32d. November-December, and 1s. 1 7-16d. next year. The latter was very limited in quantity, the demand for Bank Paper was trivial, and the market at closing was steady. Allotments of Bills made by the Indian Council in London yesterday, amounted to fifty lakhs, and some five and-a-half lakhs of extra allotments, the former at 1s. 1 5-16d., and the latter at 1s. 1 11-32d. and 1s. 1 3-8d. This morning rates opened at 1s. 1 5-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, with the market steady in tone, but with no enquiry. 1s. 1 11-32d. was then asked for Telegraphic, near delivery, and 1s. 1 3-8d. next year, at which a moderate amount was reported. For three months' sight Bills the opening rate was 1s. 1 11-32d. for September-October, and a fair amount was placed. Rates then became 1s. 1 7-16d. for September-October, 1s. 1 13-32d. November-December, and 1s. 1¼d. next year, and at the close the market was firm at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 11-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.	...1s. 1 11-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 3-8d.		"
Do. 4 Do.	...1s. 1 13-32d.		"
Do. 6 Do.	...1s. 1 7-16d.		"
Credits 3 Do.	...1s. 1 7-16d.		"
" 6 Do.	...1s. 1¼d.		"
Documents 3 Do.	...1s. 1 15-32d.		"
" 6 Do.	...1s. 1 17-32d.		"
Francs 3 Do.	...1'41¾.		"
" 6 Do.	...1'42½.		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady in tone last mail-day. The rate for Money was 1-16 per cent. higher than the day before, having been quoted at 108¼; while that for the coming Settlement remained at 108 3-16; and for the September Settlement 107 7-8 was asked. The market opened dull on Monday after the holiday, with rates at 103 1-8 for Cash and the coming Settlement, and at 107 13-16 for the Settlement at the end of next month, and advanced therefrom to 108 3-16, 108 3-16, and 107 13-16, in the three positions, respectively, at which level they closed. At opening the next day rates were 108 3-16 for Cash and the coming Settlement, and 107 7-8 for the September Settlement, in a weak market, and at the close 107 13-16 was asked for the Settlement at the end of next month. Opening yesterday at 108 3-16 for Money and Account, and at 107 13-16 for next month's Settlement, rates advanced in a steady market to 108¼, 108¼, and 107 15-16 in the three positions, respectively, and closed on the same level. To-day quotations opened at yesterday's closing rates for Money and Account, and at 107 7-8 for the Settlement at the end of next month. The market was weak, and a decline of 1-8 per cent. took place in all positions, Cash being quoted at the close at 108 1-8, Account at 108 1-8, and next month's Settlement at 107⅞.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan has declined to 131; Port Trust Bonds are 3¼ per cent. higher, being quoted at 110¼.

SHARES have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, the movement has been generally in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we now report an advance of Rs. 45 each, in Madras United, and Ripon Mill Shares; of Rs. 15 each, in Central India, Khandeish, and Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 10 each, in Framjee Petit, and Hindustan; of Rs. 7½, in Alliance; and of Rs. 5 each, in City of Bombay, Indian Manufacturing, and Star of India; while on the other hand China Mills have declined Rs. 60; David, Empress, and Lukhmidas, Rs. 55 each; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 45; Howard and Bullough, and Imperial, Rs. 40 each; Bombay United and Swadeshi, Rs. 20 each; Coorla, Khatao Makanjee and Oriental, Rs. 15 each; Sun Mills, Rs. 12; Connaught, and Mazagon, Rs. 10 each; Colaba Land, Hyderabad, and James Greaves, Rs. 5 each; and Leopold, Rs. 4. In Press shares Mercantile and Volkarts have advanced Rs. 2½ each; in Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 75 higher in the first issue; and Rs. 40 in the second issue; Alcock Ashdown have advanced Rs. 10; Marcks and Co. are Rs. 1 higher; Deccan Paper Mills have declined Rs. 20; and Kemp & Co., Rs. 5; Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 3½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although a little more has been doing, consequent on a slightly improved demand, the increased firmness at Manchester and a rise there in rates have had practically little or no effect here. In *Staple Grey Goods* the up-country demand is unsatisfactory, and shows almost nothing of the improvement usual at this time of the year. Stocks generally increase, and orders to England are few. A strong market in Manchester cannot be attributable to any remarkable support from here or from other parts of India. No change is reported in *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-red*, and *Printed Goods*, and *Locally made Goods* are also unchanged. The clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are estimated at 3,000 packages; and of *Local Goods* about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—In Hongkong and Shanghai the sales of *Bombay Spinnings* have been 13,000 bales for the past fortnight. Exchange on Hongkong has advanced to Rs. 197; but rates have declined ¼ dollar in some counts. The market here is very strong, with prices advancing, but support from China is not responsible for this. The rise in Cotton has brough in speculators, who, by purchases and re-sales amongst themselves, have worked up rates. 15,000 bales have been sold during the week, and the market closes strong at the following official quotations :—

Twist.....	No. 6s Mule,	As.	4¼	to	5	per lb.
"	" 8s "	"	4 5-8	"	5	"
"	" 10s "	"	4½	"	5¼	"
"	" 12s "	"	5¼	"	5¾	"
"	" 16s "	"	5 5-8	"	6 3-16	"
"	" 20s "	"	6 1-16	"	6 5-8	"
"	" 24s "	"	6¾	"	6 7-8	"
"	" 32s "	"	7	"	7¼	"
"	" 40s "	"	8	"	8¼	"

METAL.—A large business has been reported in *Copper* this week, and an advance of Rs. 1½ has taken place, in firm market. *Yellow Metal* has been sold to a large extent at rates Rs. 1¼ higher, with the market firm. *Iron* is unchanged in value, but steady, with only a middling demand.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week chiefly of Wallace's Merthyr Cardiff for August and August-September shipments, at Rs. 18 per ton. Some Nimmo's Longrigg, for July-August, was sold at Rs. 15 to Rs. 15¼ per ton; and Watson's Hartley, ready in harbour, at Rs. 13¾ per ton. The market closed firm, with quotations for alongside as follows :—

Welsh Hartley.....	Rs. 16¼	per ton.
West do.	Rs. 17¼	"
Australian	nil.	"
Powell's Duffryn.....	Rs. 19	"
Cardiff	Rs. 18¼	"
Japan	nil.	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been in but moderate request both by shippers and local spinners, the purchases of the former amounting to some 1,800 bales, and those of the latter to about 2,700 bales. The tone of the market has been generally firm, and prices have advanced. This evening, the market closed firm, with a middling demand, and prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher.

Reports received on Monday morning by wire from the cotton-growing districts showed a continued need of rain generally since the Thursday before. In the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles the fall had ranged from 11 cents at Agra to 19 cents at Cawnpore, in the former circle, and from 8 cents at Khangaum to 25 cents at Sholapore, in the latter; and at Oomrawattee there was a fall of 1 inch 19 cents. The weather had been seasonable in the Broach and Dhollera districts, with the rain still holding off. The largest fall in these two districts had been at Broach, where 55 cents were registered; while at Viramgaum 18 cents fell, and at Bhownugger 87 cents. The plants were reported to be in good condition throughout the area, and crops were in general doing well. At Oomrawuttee the Cotton plants could scarcely have looked better; but at Agra more rain would have done good, and at Sholapore the grains were suffering from want of rain.

This morning's telegrams were mostly of a favourable tenor, an absence of rain being generally reported. At Cawnpore anxiety was felt owing to the rain continuing to keep off; while at Khangaum and Dhulia the crops were suffering from an insufficient fall, more being needed. In other parts of the districts, however, the plants were doing well, and crop prospects continued to be good.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	135—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	163—32d.
Do. Good	"	153—2 19-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	186—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	177—3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	181—3 1-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	199—3 13-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	207—3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	199—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	"	190—3 3-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	200—3 11-32d.
Westerns,	"	185—3 1-8d.
Broach, Fine,	"	214—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	"	204—3 7-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	8,855	4,794	3,191
From 1st Jan. to 28th Aug.	1,391,569	1,531,963	1,491,020
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	...	2,928	5,416
From 1st Jan. to 28th Aug	491,900	762,380	737,968
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	469	1,359	1,977
From 1st Jan. to 28th Aug.	120,275	135,204	133,369

WHEAT has been quiet, with but a small demand. Rates have declined, and are quoted as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-4-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	"	4-3-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3-14-6	"
Red Delhi	"	3-11-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3-8-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-13-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-6-0	"

SEEDS.—The market has been quiet but steady. *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined 1 anna, while other descriptions are unchanged. Only a moderate business has been done. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs.	7-14-0 to 8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-15-0 to 7-0-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore.	"	6-11-0	"
Do. Red	"	6-3-0 to 6-4-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	37,682	28,078	49,468
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th August	4,048,642	2,744,619	5,515,103
Linseed for the week.....	6,545	13,536	21,294
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th August	2,561,289	5,068,370	3,801,823
Rapeseed for the week...	7,080	38,481	31,848
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th August	1,958,714	3,241,433	3,670,108
Gingelly seed for the week	884	556	79
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th August	734,344	749,671	944,824

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	20,000	60,900
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th August	2,154,494	1,502,368	4,118,650
Linseed for the week ...	...	13,004	58,979
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th August	2,172,938	4,894,784	3,571,674
Rapeseed for the week...	501	53,626	70,146
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th August	1,650,019	2,788,554	3,590,476
Gingelly seed for the week	...	...	7,857
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th August	1,037,391	891,498	1,124,695

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon, on Friday, the 30th instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 24th August 1895 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,30,184	1,87,111	4,720	3,22,015
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	3,75,333
Decrease				Rs. 53,318

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LANTIN—August 29, at his father's residence, at Tardeo Road, opposite to Sunkersett's Dispensary, Nowrojee, son of Ardeshir Bezonjee Lantin, and grandson of Hormusjee Eduljee Daver. Funeral will take place at 3 p.m. to-day (Friday).

HYDERABAD.

DEATH.

MARTIN—August 25, at Hyderabad, Deccan, after a long and painful illness, Katie Blanche, the dearly beloved wife of Lt.-Colonel R. H. Martin, 21st Hussars.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HADOW—August 13, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of C M Hadow, of a son.
HALL—August 23, at Midwood, Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon-Captain E A W Hall, I M S, of a son.
LUSHINGTON—August 23, at Rajahmundry, the wife of H W Lushington, Supdt of Police, Godavari Dist, of a son.
MORSE—August 21, at Drewsboro, Dalhousie, the wife of Surgeon-Major Morse, Army Medical Staff, of a son.
SMITH—August 15, at Fir Grove, Ootacamund, the wife of H A Jobez Smith, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FREESE—August 22, at Lucknow, Vincent Alexander Freese (Vinnie), the beloved and much loved son of Charles and Cecilia Freese, aged 30 years, 11 months and 30 days.
KELLY—August 19, at Ludhiana, Frederick Ashburnham Kelly, District Superintendent of Police, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1895.

WHEN the Lancashire agitators complain of the import duties now levied at the Indian Customs House, as a grievance personal to themselves, it is as well to remember that the sudden and selfish action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and of other bodies representing the great manufacturing centres ten years ago was one of the effective causes which first embarrassed the finances of this country. Manchester must bear the responsibility of forcing the hands of the Government in 1885 and precipitating the annexation of Upper Burma. It was the intention of the first Salisbury Ministry and the Government of India, of which Lord Dufferin was then the chief, to avoid so extreme and costly an adventure. Lower Burma up to that time contributed to the Indian Treasury a clear annual surplus of over a crore of rupees available for Imperial needs. The prosperity of the Lower Province was due to the fertility of a soil which, well-watered by a copious monsoon that never failed, gave three crops of rice in the year. The yield was so abundant that it was practicable then as now to levy an export duty on the vast quantities sent abroad. The rice of the British Province fed the sparse and poor population of Upper Burma, which, with an arid country and an infertile soil, subsisted for the most part on grain purchased with the wages earned in the triple harvests of the more favourably situated region near the sea. The Southern Provinces of old Burma were made British territory by Lord Dalhousie, who in his masterful way, drew the frontier line where agriculture ceased to be remunerative, and left the almost rainless territory beyond to the King of Ava, whose golden umbrella was thence little more than an ornament. It was well-known to Lord Dalhousie and the Viceroys who came after him, and to every one else conversant with the facts, that Upper Burma was an undesirable possession, not worth the taking.

But unhappily, in the early eighties, two able and indefatigable men, full of the honourable ambition to open up new markets for British cotton goods got it into their heads that if Upper Burma were comfortably annexed, it would be an easy matter to tap the Southern Chinese markets by means of a railway from Moulmein across the two Burmas, right into the southern provinces of China. It was their settled conviction that such a railway could easily be made, and that it would bring the wealth of China via India to Great Britain. They also believed that such a railway would divert the traffic on the river Meinam, then as now going straight down to the sea at Bangkok, to the Burmese port of Moulmein. No account was taken of the geographical circumstance that between the Meinam and Moulmein lay ranges of mountains, which would have to be traversed by the locomotive, and that the cheapest of goods trains could not hope to compete with the competition of the Meinam water-way, giving access at an infinitesimal cost to the sea at Bangkok. Nor was any more heed paid to the existence of five stupendous ranges of mountains separating Upper Burma from the five valleys of Yunnan, the nearest Chinese Province. To make the matter more hopeless the valleys in question are each separated from its neighbour by intervening mountains, running parallel in the direction of the great river system leading to the great port of Canton. To reach the first valley five tunnels—to which that of Mont Cenis would be a trifle—would have to be made. The mountain passes of that region are 12,000 feet and upwards in height. They can only be traversed by pack-oxen carrying small loads of tobacco, tea, and the like at heavy cost between Yunnan and Bhamo. These little details had been observed at that very time by a distinguished German explorer, whose curiosity was excited by the efforts of the French to tap Yunnan from the Red River—an enterprise that led to the war with the Black Flags which taxed the courage and endurance of 40,000 good soldiers before it was over. The shrewd Teuton pronounced the enterprise hopeless. He pointed out that the Red River route, even if feasible, could only give access to one valley, from which others are cut off by impassible barriers, and that the trade of one valley would yield no substantial return. His equally clear and quite disinterested exposition of the insurmountable difficulties lying in the way of commercial intercourse between Burma and Yunnan was given to the British public in the *Quarterly Review* in the year 1892. That did not prevent the various Chambers of Commerce in the manufacturing and trading centres of the north of England from greedily accepting the rose-coloured assurances of Mr. Holt Hallet and his no less persuasive co-adjutor that the annexation of Upper Burma would lead forthwith to the direct opening up of the great markets of Southern China by railway to the cottons of Manchester. They readily believed that a new commercial El Dorado was at hand and memorialised the Government of the day to take the necessary preliminary step.

At that time—in the closing months of 1885—a British force was in occupation of Mandalay; King Theebaw who had been infatuated enough to enter into negotiations with an equally infatuated French Consul—whose action was promptly repudiated by his Government—had been unceremoniously deported. There was, so far, peace in the land; and it was the intention of the Government to prevent any repetition of Theebaw's escapades by placing on the vacant throne one of the numerous princelings of the Alympian dynasty under the ægis of British protection. The intention was, as Lord Randolph Churchill wrote to a friend in India at the time—"to bring Burma into the Empire for diplomatic purposes, but not to annex the country"—in other words to convert what was left of the Burmese monarchy into a Native State. In Lord Salisbury's opinion, the minimum of innovation promised the most satisfactory results. With a view to the realization of the prudent and adequate policy, inquiries were made as to the relative claims and qualifications of the grandchildren of King Mindo Min, who had survived the wholesale slaughter that marked the accession of Theebaw to the thone. But the strong pressure of important and influential commercial interests was brought to bear on the Ministry, which had not then the commanding majority it possesses to-day, and held office on sufferance. The moderate policy was thrown to the winds, and the country was annexed, in the faint hope, it is fair to assume, that the operation as unscrupulously asserted by the annexationists would cost nothing either in blood or treasure. That expectation was not justified by the result. It was found necessary to quadruple forthwith the strength of the force, which had so easily occupied the capital, and exiled Theebaw. For three years 30,000 of our best troops, under the Commander-in-Chief himself, were occupied in beating down the resistance of the more or less patriotic dacoits who overran the country. Strategic railways, for which the Government of India had to find the money, had to be constructed on a great scale. The welcome crore of surplus revenue sent to India annually from Lower Burma disappeared for good; and many other crores with it. For the last ten years the new acquisition, which has entailed endless expeditions against the hill tribes has been a heavy drain on the Indian Exchequer. The dream of those who believed that a vast trade with China would follow is so far from realisation that at the very idea of such a result has now faded from the commercial mind in Manchester and elsewhere. But the untold crores which that baseless fabric of a vision has cost India have to be made good. The dreamers of dreams who are answerable for a large part of the deficit that compelled the Government of India reluctantly to re-open the Custom Houses, now complain that they have to pay duty on their goods like every one else. They ask for special exemption. They ought to be asked in their turn to refund the millions wasted at their instance in the expectation that new markets might be opened up for their wares, and their profits largely increased, at our cost.

IN a lecture delivered a few months ago Dr. Mackichan declared that "there must be a general awakening of the Indian Nation, a really human sense of common life diffused amongst them, before you have the simplest condition for the growth of a vernacular literature." Opinions may differ as to whether any satisfactory progress towards this indispensible condition was made during last year. But if so, it cannot be said that the vernacular literature of the country has exhibited any corresponding advance, to judge from the Report on Publications issued and registered in the several provinces of British India during last year. In several provinces there has been a growth in quantity, but we fear there has been little or no development in quality, and indeed it would be difficult to find any vernacular work tabled in the report that contains elements of long life, much less of immortality. There may be great latent talent brought out in some of the writings of the year, but if so, the Registrars or other officers reporting on the subject, have failed to give us any guidance as to where it exists. To use the phrase so frequently employed in this connection in the West, they have "discovered" no new author of promise writing in a language understanded of the people. The cause of this is not far to seek—if a Native writer has anything to say worth hearing he knows that the English language will be the best and most profitable medium of communicating it. For this reason he does not write in the vernacular, and consequently the people who have only been to the elementary vernacular schools, have to satisfy their desire for the bread of knowledge with the crumbs that fall from the table of their more privileged fellow-countrymen who have the key which unlocks to them the store-house of the West. The Native who possesses no working acquaintance with a Western language asks for poetry, and is given versifications which rhyme "counsellors" with "failures," and "detected" with "stated;" he asks for fiction and is given something so tame as to require no exercise of the imagination either on the part of the writer or the reader; and in other departments of literature asking for bread he receives a stone. The literature available for him for the most part comes from ill-qualified pens, and is very sorry stuff. Here is the opinion of Rao Bahadur V. K. Chariar, the Madras Registrar on the qualifications of vernacular authors: "There is nothing more remarkable than the general ignorance of the pundits and moulvies as a class, and other young aspirants for authorship engaged for writing and editing song-books and stories in prose and verse. They begin with a laborious study of classic learning or a scaffolding of a dead past, but do not proceed to understand the present or put themselves in touch with the work and problems of modern life." The literary palate of their clients has therefore had no chance of becoming very sensitive, and it may be that the vernacular reader is quite satisfied with the pabulum he obtains. But with the growth of education literary wants will not be so easily satisfied, and he will demand works of greater merit; then—but not till then—we shall have a vernacular literature worthy of the daughters of the Sanskrit language. We have already dealt with Mr. Sathe's report for the Bombay Presidency, and need not refer at any length to the reports for other Provinces. They are very dull reading, with the exception of those relating to Madras and Bengal. The statement in the report for the latter Province that "the missionaries have so far succeeded in creating a Garo language that they have now issued a monthly periodical in it," reminds us that it is not alone in the South Sea Islands and in other erstwhile cannibal countries that Christian missionaries have conferred upon the people the blessings of the "mystic art" of "painting speech and speaking to the eyes." The report further states that the missionaries have pressed even the language of the Dhangars into their service, and that the Nepalese, Tibetan, Khasia, Mandari, and other border languages have also contributed to Christian literature as an outcome of the energy and zeal of American, German, and British missionaries. The Bengal report also notes the curious fact that the periodical literature of the Province moves in a cycle, so far as quantity is concerned. In accordance with this rule the present is a period of great activity in the issue of periodicals, which it seems have lately wandered from the safe beaten paths to which they have hitherto been kept, and have entered the political field where they have "commenced to sharply criticise the policy and action not only of the British Government but of Foreign Governments also." How is it that the British and Foreign Governments are able to survive this additional shock of Bengali criticism?

THE attitude of the Fabians in regard to the General Election is happily described by "Verax," the able contributor to the "Manchester Guardian," whose notes on current topics form one of its most attractive features. They offered very good and shrewd advice, we are told, to the Liberal party, the Fabians having the wisdom of serpents, though they may not be as harmless as doves. But Fabians are great in manifestoes. They issue them from time to time, says "Verax," and then look for the result, which is not always an earthquake. They issued a manifesto just before the election of 1892, which "attained a large circulation, but was received in sullen silence" by those to whom it was mainly addressed. The reason for this unpromising reception was "because of its bitter but well-deserved reproaches to the working class for allowing another election to find it unprepared for anything except trusting to the promises of a Government, dominated by men so hopelessly out of touch with the aspirations of the new electorate as Messrs. Morley and Fowler, Lords Spencer and Kimberley—above all, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Gladstone." If the language of the manifesto corresponded to this description the writer does not think the working-classes were to blame for treating it with indifference. They might very well regard it, in the usual sense of the word, as a piece of impertinence. Who are more likely to be acquainted with the "aspirations of the electorate" than the electorate themselves? What right, it is asked, had a few literary politicians to cover them with "bitter reproaches" and to declare that the reproaches were "well-deserved?" Working men can be reasoned with, but they do not like to be lectured, nor will they be. The Fabians—or Socialists—if the reader prefers, it is all one—declared their intention of sending fifty of their number to the House of Commons. As a matter of fact, they sent none. They are said to have counted on the political activity of the trades unions. But they had little, and what little did exist was directed to resenting the dictation of the Fabians, whose zealous propagandism of collectivist and socialist views ended in revulsion and not in conversion. The Fabians' proper function, they said, was "permeation," and their function ceased when "permeation had been carried to saturation point." This point of "saturation," they flattered themselves, had been reached with the trade unions when the Trade Unions Congress elected a "Collectivist Parliamentary Committee," and it was for the trade unions to do the rest. The "rest" was to treat the Fabians and their permeation with the utmost contempt.

VICE Mr. J. A. Baines, I.C.S., C.S.I., retiring, Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., has been appointed a First Assistant, and Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., a Second Assistant.

THE services of Captain W. F. Tilley, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Military Works Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. HUNTER, has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties.

MR. E. C. COX, acting District Superintend

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NASRULLAH KHAN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Nasrullah Khan's departure has been deferred for a week.

LATER.

Nasrullah Khan starts for Paris on Tuesday. Sir Thomas Martin will accompany him to Kandahar, where the Shahzada will spend the winter, and hold a durbar of the Hazara chiefs.

THE CHITRAL BLUE-BOOK.

The *Times*, in an article to-day, comments on the absence from the Chitral Blue-Book of a formal statement of the reasons for inducing Sir J. Fowler to override the opinion of the Indian Government, and considers Lord Salisbury acted wisely in giving more weight to the opinions of specialists on the spot than of those at home.

The *Standard*, in an article to-day, thinks the Blue-Book on Chitral conclusively answers the theories supporting Sir J. Fowler's views.

THE PORTE AND THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.

The Porte has telegraphed to the Turkish Ministers at Paris and St. Petersburg and bitterly complained of the discourteous attitude of Great Britain on the Armenian Question, which, it considers, is derogatory to the Sultan's prestige. The Porte has appealed to France and Russia to induce Great Britain to modify her attitude, but the replies have been unfavourable.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 29.

The s. s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 23rd inst., arrived here at 8-30 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Aug. 29.

The s. s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 22nd inst., left here, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE FUTURE OF CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Major Deane, Chief Political Officer, Chitral Relief Force, has lately been in Simla to discuss the arrangements in connection with the future management of the route between Peshawar and Chitral. The Government of India, yesterday, gave preliminary orders as to the way the road should be defended and retained for the time being, with instructions regarding the future telegraphic communication and the management of the road traffic. Major Deane proceeds immediately to the head-quarters in Chitral, and the orders from the Government of India will be carried out as soon as possible.

The 32nd pioneers return from Gilgit with the 23rd; and the 34th Pioneers immediately return for duty to their former station.

The 4th Gurkhas arrived at the permanent Chitral Head-quarters at Kila Drosh, yesterday.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

The strength of the tribal levies, with which the Khan of Dir is to keep the road open between Laram and Drosh will probably be only a few hundred men. They will be entirely under the Khan's orders, no British officers being provided. There will be a chain of posts along the road and service of postal runners.

THE HOME MEMBERSHIP ON THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

I hear, to-day, on undeniable authority that it has now been decided that Mr. Fryer will remain in Burma as Chief Commissioner, the Home Membership, which will be vacant on Sir Alexander Mackenzie taking over charge as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, falling either to Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, or Sir A Lyall, late Chief Commissioner, Assam, now on furlough. The chances of these two officers receiving the post are equally divided, but no decision will be made for some time. It is quite certain, however, that no other officer is in the running.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, addressed a letter on the 4th May to all Officers Commanding Districts in connection with the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, pointing out that it was proposed to hold a meeting at Meerut annually in future for the whole troops of British and Native, stationed in India, on precisely the same lines as the great Bisley Rifle Meeting, held in England. The result of the appeal has been most satisfactory, and a meeting will be held each year in future at Meerut, conducted in the same style as at Bisley. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in connection with the matter however, as it was feared that the present funds of the Association would be unable to defray heavy expenses of such a meeting. Sufficient regiments, however, have intimated their intention of sending teams to compete at the meeting to justify the Adjutant General in arranging for a fairly full meeting for the number of targets available; and various railways have allowed several special concessions. Each Regiment sending a team will send two extra non-commissioned officers for duty as register-keepers. Travelling expenses of teams will be paid in addition to their daily working pay; and as regards ammunition 2,000 rounds will be allowed for British Regiments; 1,200 for Native Corps; and 500 for Artillery Batteries.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Some members of the Sikkim Boundary Commission are about to return to their late camp from Gantok.

A EUROPEAN POST-MASTER-GENERAL FOR HYDERABAD.

It is understood to have been settled during the Minister of Hyderabad's visit to Simla that Hyderabad is to have the services of a trained European officer as Post-Master-General.

THE PAMIR BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Pamir Boundary Commission breaks up next week. General Gerard journeys to Europe via Central Assia; and the other British officers returning via Gilgit to India. Colonel Holdich and Major Wahab had a good deal of survey work to get through as the details in the existing maps were found to be inaccurate. As the Russians also had a strong staff of military surveyors, the Joint Commissioners were readily placed in possession of information required before the site of the boundary pillars could be fixed.

BALL AT THE GYMKHANA CLUB HALL.

POONA, Aug. 29.

General and Mrs. Nairne gave a ball, to-night, at the Gymkhana Club Hall. The surrounding places were beautifully decorated, and the ground lighted up brilliantly. There were nearly five hundred ladies and gentlemen present. The guests began to arrive shortly after 8-30 p.m., and were received at the entrance by Mrs. Nairne and Mrs. Mercer. There were eighteen dances. The Governor's Band was in attendance. As soon as Lord and Lady Sandhurst and the Government House Staff arrived, dancing commenced, and was kept up till midnight with vigour.

THE PRESIDENTAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

The preliminary runs in the officers' tent-pegging competition and heads and posts came off on the race-course. Two officers of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, obtained the largest number of points, namely, Captain Gordon (16) and Lieutenant Griffith (15). They will play for the final on Saturday. The following officers also competed:—Major Mercer, Captains Home, Grantham, Knight, Campbell, Heneage, and Poore, Surgeon-Major, Young, and Lieutenants Wellesley, Lockhart-Mure, Watts, Fenn, Leith, and Bellhouse. In tent-pegging with swords eleven officers competed. Captain Poore and Lieutenant Fenn, 2nd Lancers, took all the pegs, and their style was good. They scored 16 points each. The final will be played to-morrow. Lieutenant Leveson-Gower, Governor's Bodyguard Lieutenant Griffith, 2nd Lancers, Captain Knight, Loyal North, and Lieutenant Bellhouse, L Battery, all of them made nine points. The others were Captains Gordon, Heneage, Grantham, and Campbell, and Lieutenants Wellesley and Bagley. Twenty-four officers competed in the heads and posts competition. Lieutenant Griffith, 2nd Lancers, gained 18 points, and Lieutenant Hewlett and Bellhouse 17 each. Captains Poore and Heneage and Lieutenants Fenn and Wellesley 16 points each. The finals between these three will be fought to-morrow. The team competition, bayonet *vs.* bayonet, was won by the Yorkshire Light Infantry, who won Rs. 20. They beat the Lancashire by five to four points. The same competition, for Natives, was won by the 23rd, who beat the 25th Rifles by 7 points to 2. In the lead-cutting competition Bombardier Gorman, L Battery, cut the lead three inches in thickness right through, winning a prize of Rs. 25. Corporal Crompton, Lancashire Regiment, cut a small bar of lead. In sabres Sergeant Ancill, Gymnastic Staff, beat Bombardier Gorman, winning Rs. 20. In fencing foils Sergeant Ancill beat Lance-Corporal Taylor of the Durhams and won the silver medal presented by the London Committee and also Rs. 25. Lance-Corporal Taylor came second and got Rs.15. In single sticks competition Sergeant Ancill beat Corporal Brannon of the Lancashires, and won Rs. 20. Sergeant Ancill is now very close for winning the Commander-in-Chief's prize as best man-at-arms. In the tug-of-war six teams competed. In the first tie a team of the L Battery beat the Loyal North Lancashire; the 7-2 D Field Battery beat 3rd Eastern Division company, who came specially from Bombay, the Middlesex Regiment beat the King's Own Yorkshire. The semifinal tie will be pulled off to-morrow, and the final on Saturday. In the same competition for natives, six teams entered. In the first tie the 2nd Grenadiers beat the Bombay Sappers and Miners; the 4th Rifles beat the 3rd Bombay Infantry who came from Mhow. They were stalwart men. The 28th H. Pioneers beat the 25th H. Rifles. The semifinal tie will be pulled to-morrow, and the final on Saturday. In tent-pegging with lance for native officers seven competed. Risaldar Major Manawarkhan, Poona Horse, Jamedars Mamchand and Mohujuddin, 2nd Lancers, took the pegs nicely, and made sixteen points each. The finals will be played on Saturday. In sword *vs.* sword for native officers Risaldar Major Manawarkhan, Poona Horse, beat Jamedar Hambirrao by three to one points; and won the prize. Eight competed.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

Major and Mrs. Blomfield gave a children's fancy dress ball, this evening, at their residence, in Queen's Gardens. More than fifty children were present. Their dresses were very charming, and some had effective costumes. Major and Mrs. Blomfield were assisted by several ladies and gentlemen in entertaining the youngsters, who indulged in playing. Some of them formed a party of eight and performed a singing quadrille party, which was carried out most correctly, they being carefully drilled. The party broke up at nearly 8 p.m. The youngsters were much pleased, and thanked their host and hostess for the excellent entertainment.

HARRIS' FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

The Harris' Football Challenge Cup competition will commence from Monday next. Ten teams entered, namely, the Field Artillery stationed at Kirkee, the R. H. A. at Kirkee, the 7th Hussars, the Middlesex Regiment, the North Lancashire, the King's Own Yorkshire, the Royal Irish Rifles, the Durham Light Infantry, the 40th Field Battery, and the Royal Scots. The present holders of the Cup are the Royal Scots. The final match will be played on Monday, the 9th proximo.

CRICKET: KATHIAWAR *VS.* GANESHKHIND.

To-day, Kathiawar went in for their second innings, and made 114 runs. Captain Ashby scored 33 runs, Souter 21, Honeyford 13, and the rest minor scores. Ganeshkhind won the match by 150 runs.

GOLF.

A golf handicap was played at Yerrowda. In the ladies' handicap three ladies played. Mrs. Harris won by 92 points, Mrs. Lequesne came second with 93, and Lady Sandhurst, who was scratch, made 95. In the gentlemen's handicap sixteen competed. Captain Duffin with 90 points won; Messrs. Monteath and Warden made 95. Both tied for second place. Lord Sandhurst scored 108. His nett score was handicapped by minus 20.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 28.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya left here, at 4 p.m to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malta, left here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind left here, at 2 p.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Sunday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. Good Dhollera..... 3 5-16

The Manchester Market has been strong, prices hardening.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅞
3 per cent. Rentes.....	117
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	59 13-16
Bar Silver	30d

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

POLO.

There will be a game to-day at 5 o'clock weather permitting:—

Colours.		Whites.
Prevost, Block, Ellison, Fischer	(1)	Birkett, Procter, Fairclough, Pinney
Prevost, Block, Ellison, Fischer	(2)	Birkett, Procter, Fairclough, Pinney
Prevost, Pinney, Sitwell, Carey	(3)	Fairclough, Peile, Fischer, Ellison
Prevost, Block, Ellison, Fischer	(4)	Birkett, Procter, Fairclough, Pinney
Prevost, Pinney, Ellison, Carey	(5)	Block, Fairclough, Fischer, Sitwell

Players are requested to turn up punctually.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Elles, Commanding the Forces, Bengal, proceeds on tour on the 7th September next, visiting Chakrata, Landour and Dehra Dun, after which he goes to Simla for a few days.

Major Deane, General Low's Chief Political Officer, is now in Simla. His presence there will enable Government to decide various details connected with tribal arrangements on the Malakand-Chitral road.

Mr. G. W. Blathwayt, whose election to the Principalship of the Aitchison Chiefs' College was notified a few days ago, has now declined the offer. Information has reached Lahore from England by wire.

The troops from Chitral southwards are steadily moving into positions which will enable the final evacuation of the line from Drosh to Chakdara to be carried out smoothly and without the appearance of haste. The three companies of the 25th Punjab Infantry told off to garrison Chitral Fort will reach their destination this week. They are taking with them two Maxim guns which will be fitted with mountings for use on the parapets. The belief among the followers of Mahomed Shah, Umra Khan's brother, who arrived in Peshawar last week, is that the Amir intends to send down Umra himself very shortly. The late Chief of Jhandoul is said to be anxious to return home by way of Asmar, avoiding India altogether.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Monday to consider the sanitation of Cawnpore. Mr. McRobert, Vice-President, the chairman showed that last year there occurred 3,800 preventible deaths in the city and cantonment, and claimed that this meant a loss of nearly 23 lakhs of rupees to the community. Arguing from this, he submitted that the Municipality would be justified in incurring almost any conceivable expenditure in order to reduce the mortality to a reasonable figure. The meeting resolved to address the Government, requesting the election of a Committee to consider the whole question, and suggesting, as a *sine qua non*, the appointment of two new officials, namely, a paid Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, who should be an experienced sanitary engineer, and a medical officer for health, who should be a European, prepared to devote the whole or the greater part of his time to the duties of the office.

A petition is to be presented to the Viceroy on behalf of the junior division of the Provincial branch of the Survey of India setting forth a long list of grievances. The memorialists complain that they are shut out from hopes of promotion to the senior service, the duties of which they are quite capable of performing; that intergradal officiating appointments as allowed to gazetted officers in all other departments are not enjoyed by the junior officers of this department; and that the scale of their salaries has not been raised since 1835, nor are they allowed exchange compensation. The petitioners request that these grievances may be done away with, and that the term "extra" as applied to any member of their service be abolished as both useless and degrading. They also pray that if promotion from the junior to the senior branch be not reverted to, sixteen posts (the number now held by uncovenanted officers) be given to the Provincial branch instead of ten as at present; and that these sixteen posts be transferred as vacancies occur in the senior division.

A meeting of the members of the Murree Branch of the Passengers' and Shippers' Defence League was held at the club of Northern India on the 21st instant, Colonel R. M. Clifford in the chair. A statement of the progress made by the League was read, and much satisfaction expressed at the results already attained. It was resolved to endeavour to enlist the sympathies and co-operation of those British corps who have not already enrolled themselves in the League.

The caricatures this year in the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition are once again very amusing, Captain Colomb having found a worthy successor in Captain Ommanney. Among the most successful are the Young Medusa about to dance, the portrait of a lady made to grotesquely ressemble a markhor (next which the picture is hung), and a most amusing sketch of a very fat girl who is made to do duty for an advertisement of Mellin's Food. Unfortunately for Mr. Alex Scott all his pictures arrived too late for the competition in respect of the Viceroy's Prize, otherwise there is considerable probability that his fine painting, lent by Sir Charles Elliott, would have secured the coveted distinction. The sale of pictures this year is very brisk, and already more than Rs. 5,000 have been paid. Since on the average only Rs. 8,000 is generally realized altogether, this speaks very well for the financial prospects of this year's exhibition.

The precautions taken to prevent condemned rifles being stolen from Indian arsenals and sold to transfrontier tribesmen, are such that a traffic in arms would seem almost impossible. All the same it is alleged that rifles do find their way across the border; barrels, stocks, actions, and other component parts being got separately and then pieced together. The mystery is how the trade is carried on. A rifle pronounced to be technically unserviceable is carefully looked after until it comes to be broken up. Then a commissioned officer superintends this operation, which is most thoroughly carried out. The stock is sawn into three or four pieces; the barrel is broken up either into a dozen bits of an inch or more in length, or is split longitudinally into strips; the breech-piece and action are lumped together and put under a steam hammer, which flattens them out into one sheet; the very cleaning-rods are broken up. The most skilful European artisan could not reconstruct a rifle from these bits of wood and steel, much less a bazaar *mistri*. The process is expensive, involving as it does the expenditure of much labour and supervision, and it would really be cheaper to ship all condemned rifles back to England. In that case so many hundred arms would be packed away in sealed boxes, sent to Bombay and placed on boardship. The Ordnance Department at home would receive the consignments, and their receipts would show that the rifles had been safely delivered. The troopships could carry the boxes at a nominal cost, and there would be no chance of their going astray during the journey. In this way we should have an absolute assurance that all old rifles were sent out of the country, and that traffic in them was impossible.

The project of the Russian Minister of Justice for abolishing transportation does not appear to meet with the general approval of the Russian Press, but M. Muravieff points out that England, with her vast and sparsely-populated colonies, long ago abandoned a penal system, which was shown to be attended with so many inherent evils to her free colonists, and his Excellency is of opinion that the same evils are attendant upon the old method of peopling Siberia with a vast agglomeration of convict settlements. Henceforth it is only convicts of the "privileged classes"—that is, persons who have possessed some grade of nobility—who will be banished to Siberia, and then only to the remote northern region of the continent.

Major-General C. Tucker, C.B., who has been placed a Major-General on the staff to command a First Class District in India, was born in 1838, and obtained his commission in 1855. He served with the Bhotam expedition in 1865, receiving the medal with clasp; and in the Perak operations in 1876. He was in command of the left attack in the operations against Sekukuni in 1878, and was in command of his regiment in the Zulu war of 1879, when he received the medal with clasp. Since 1891 he has been in command of the troops in Natal.

Colonel J. D. P. French, who has been appointed assistant adjutant-general at headquarters, was born in 1852, and obtained his commission in the 19th Hussars in 1874. He served with his regiment in the Nile-Expedition of 1884-5, being present at the action of Abu Klea. He was mentioned in despatches and received the medal with two clasps and the bronze star. He was colonel of the 19th from 1889-93, when he brought that regiment up to a high state of efficiency.

Lord Ribblesdale has contributed a sparkling article on a dull theme to "The Nineteenth Century." He has written playfully and at the same time wisely about the House of Lords. He discards references to the works of constitutional jurists as a weariness of the flesh, and lets us see the Lords as he himself sees them. Lord Ribblesdale holds, from his own experience, that to be lord somebody or other is still a popular thing. In the London County Council election he was one of the defeated candidates, but "I think," he says, "that the fact of my being a peer not only gave me a good start, but may even have contributed adventitious point and sagacity to my views on the grave municipal and social problems." Even the familiar argument of the onesidedness of the House of Lords is put with freshness and point by Lord Ribblesdale. "During half of our political life," he says, "the the House of Commons only legislates on sufferance, and during the other half the House of Lords only revises on sufferance." Again, he says:—"I will not try to apportion the responsibility of getting us there, but are we not upon both horns of Sieyes's dilemma? According to that specialist, a second chamber when it dissents is mischievous, when it agrees is superfluous. Fifty per cent. then of our time we wriggle on one horn, and fifty per cent. of it on the other." In the end Lord Ribblesdale appeals unto Cæsar. He wants Lord Salisbury to use the free hand which the general election has now given him to take up the question of the House of Lords in a broad philosophic spirit.

A curious case of mistaken identity is reported from the riverside town of Marlow. A visitor staying in the town discovered the body of a woman in the Thames close to Marlow Weir. There were no marks on the clothing to lead to identification, but a Henley man who viewed the body recognised it as that of Agnes Norcott, who had been missing from Henley for some days. The relatives of the girl were communicated with, and John Norcott identified the body as that of his daughter by certain marks and the dress. A sister of the girl also swore to the identification, and a woman with whom Agnes Norcott had been lodging recognised the broach found on the dress. The jury unanimously agreed that the body was that of Agnes Norcott, but adjourned the inquiry in order that the evidence of a man named King, with whom the girl was last seen, might be taken, if he could be found. The remains were buried as those of Agnes Norcott, the relatives following to the grave. Great was the surprise, therefore, when both Agnes Norcott and King returned to Henley at the end of last week. Afterwards the body was identified as that of a laundrymaid named Hannah Few, of Egham, who left her home on July 15 to take a situation at Guildford, and at the adjourned inquest should be interesting, had not since been heard of.

An Odessa Correspondent writes on the 5th ultimo. The oppressive heat continues unabated over the whole of Southern Russia and the Crimea. Yesterday the temperature on the South Crimean coast was 106 deg. in the shade at eight o'clock in the morning. At Kieff it was 104 deg. Fahr. in the shade. Here, from day to day, one looks vainly for the merest flock of cloud in the lurid expanse of sky and horizon in the hope of discovering some sign of coming rain or thunderstorm. The country has a scorched and withered appearance, except in such happy oases and thinly-scattered patches where vegetation is kept alive by irrigation. The wells are drying up, and in many districts waterfamine is added to the miseries of the general drought. The cattle have no green fodder, and the usual aftermath of hay is this season an entirely absent quantity. Fearing an outbreak of cholera, which is epidemic in the neighbouring governments of Podolia and Kieff, all the large manufacturers here supply their workpeople with great casks of previously boiled water infused with tea and lemon, or with a dash of red wine. In the harbour the stevedore work is carried on under the most trying conditions, and yet these half-naked, sunblackened, grimy, and perspiring labourers support themselves chiefly on water-melons, black bread, and copious potations of weak tea, or "kwas." The engineers and stokers of British steamers now trading in the Black Sea find their occupation well nigh intolerable. It is more than six weeks since we had rain, and during that period the weather has been gradually growing hotter day and night. To-day our temperature at noon was 108 deg. Fahr.

It has been rumoured for some time that the Pope has concluded a careful and important work which is to serve as a programme of social order. Before making anything public he is asking the opinion of the most eminent German, Swiss, English, and Italian sociologists. The Pope's idea is to use the funds of many religious corporations, which are almost useless abroad, for the institutions he has it in his mind to found, and for this purpose he has invited some great men of the Company of Jesus, as well as Father Leon of the Capuchins, Count Loe, the Swiss Deputy Curtius, and several learned Italians, to confer with him. The conferences are to commence next autumn, and at their close a new encyclical letter will be published, and be the sign of the practical carrying out of the Pope's ideas. According to what is reported, and sounds probable enough, the Pope will seek to demonstrate from the non-success of the State Socialism advocated by the Emperor William and Bismarck that only "Church Socialism" can bestow peace and happiness on the people, and that no Socialism is possible without the ideality of faith, which, moderating human passion, urges to the good work that it is impossible to hope for from Atheism and Naturalism.

Of those who have seen the crown in the Tower few probably know how it is made and how many jewels it contains. The *Manufacturing Jeweller* says it is constructed of jewels taken from old crowns, and other stones provided by Her Majesty. It consists of emeralds, rubies, sapphires, pearls, and diamonds. The stones, which are set in gold and silver, incase a crimson velvet cap with a border of ermine, the whole of the interior being lined with the finest white silk. Above the crimson border on the lower edge of the band is a row of 129 pearls. Round the upper part of the band is a border of 112 pearls. In the front, stationed between the two borders of pearls, is a huge sapphire, purchased by George IV., set in the centre of valuable pearls. At the back, in the same position, is another but smaller sapphire. The sides are adorned with three sapphires, and between these are eight emeralds. Above and below the sapphires extending all round the crown, are placed at intervals fourteen large diamonds, the eight emeralds being encircled by clusters of diamonds, 128 in number. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixteen ornaments, each consisting of eight diamonds. Above a circular band are eight sapphires, set separately, encircled by eight diamonds. Between each of these eight sapphires are eight festoons of eighteen diamonds each. In front of the crown is a diamond Maltese cross, in the centre of which glistens the famous ruby given to Edward I. by Don Pedro the Cruel. This is the stone which adorned the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. The centre of the ruby is hollowed out, and the space filled, in accordance with the Eastern custom, with a smaller ruby. The Maltese cross is formed of seventy-five splendid diamonds. At each of the sides and at the back is a Maltese cross with emerald centres, containing respectively 132, 124, and 130 sparkling diamonds. Level with the four Maltese crosses, and stationed between them, are four ornaments shaped like the fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centre, and surrounded by diamonds, containing eighty-five, eighty-six, and eighty-seven diamonds. From the Maltese crosses spring four imperial arches, composed of oak leaves and diamonds. The leaves are formed of 728 diamonds; thirty-two pearls represent the acorns and fifty-four diamonds the cups. From the upper part of the imperial arches hang suspended four large pendant-shaped pearls set in diamond cups, each cup being formed of twelve diamonds, the stems from each of the four hanging pearls being incrusted with twenty-four diamonds. Above the arch is the mount, which is made of 438 diamonds. The zone and arc are represented by thirty-three diamonds. On the summit of the throne is a cross, which has for its centre a rose-cut sapphire set in the centre of fourteen large diamonds. Altogether the crown comprises one large ruby, one large sapphire, twenty-six smaller sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, 1363 brilliants, 1273 rose diamonds, four pendant-shaped pearls, and 273 smaller pearls. It is the heaviest and most uncomfortable diadem of any crowned head in Europe.

THE RECENT CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—So much has been recently said in your columns concerning "The Recent Match" that I am unwilling to hazard my own opinion on this extremely sore subject. I would, however, with your permission, like to put two questions to those who have been ventilating their grievances through the medium of your paper. Firstly, why did not all this discussion about the umpires take place before the match? If the Parsee team made no representation on the subject beforehand, what right have outsiders to complain afterwards? Secondly, how is it that no exception has been taken previously to Sinclair's bowling? This is not his first appearance in the Presidency *vs.* Parsee Match. No one objected to his delivery last year. It seems to me that there is just a suspicion of a wish underlying some of the letters which have appeared to attribute the failure of the Parsees in some degree to Sinclair's bowling and the absence of a Parsee umpire. But as every fair-minded man knows full well this is nothing more than "the baseless fabric of a vision" having its origin in the discomfiture of a sound beating. Even the masterly letter of "Why Not" will convince no one to the contrary.—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD BEDFORD BOY.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Whether, as suggested by a correspondent, those who usually attend the post-prandial concerts of the Philharmonic Society regard three rupees as too high a sum to pay for an afternoon performance we cannot say. But if so they did not allow the opinion to deter them from attending in full force the concert in the Town Hall yesterday. In fact the experiment of an "afternoon pop" was quite a success, and will no doubt be repeated, at any rate in the case of concerts held during the monsoon season. The miscellaneous programme, though not an ambitious one, was made up of items, which were both well chosen and artistically rendered. We were glad to welcome back Mr. G. R. Johnston, whose accompaniments are always sympathetic and well played. The familiar figure of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin was, of course, greatly missed, but his place as honorary secretary is being ably filled by Dr. MacDonald. It is quite unnecessary to remark that Mr. R. B. Nixon most efficiently wielded the conductor's baton. The opening chorus, an unaccompanied madrigal by *Wilbye*, "Flora, gave me Fairest Flowers," is not so tuneful perhaps as those which followed, and a slight irregularity was noticeable during the repetition of the first verse, but the closing verses were all that could be desired. Mrs. Farlow then gave "Was it for This?" and her charming soprano singing was much appreciated. The trio "La Carita" (*Rossini*) with Miss Tudball as soloist, and Mrs. Squire, Mrs. McLaren, and Miss Humphrey taking respectively the first and second soprano and the contralto parts, was one of the gems of the evening, the voices of the ladies blending admirably. Mr. Peterkin, who has a voice of considerable charm and power and sings very naturally, was heard to advantage in the spirited ballad, "The Yeoman's Wedding," and the audience positively declined to accept his refusal to accede to their enthusiastic encore. The oboe solo, by Mr. Henderson, bandmaster of the Royal Irish Rifles, was most skilfully executed, and elicited well-deserved applause. It may safely be said that a more gifted manipulator of the oboe than Mr. Henderson has seldom if ever appeared before a Bombay audience. Miss Humphrey sang "Pack Clouds Away" with great feeling and taste; she has a fine contralto voice with almost a mezzo range, and her performance deserved the demand for repetition which it elicited. Next followed a pianoforte solo by Mrs. Rowney, one of the newest recruits of the Society. She chose a polonaise by Chopin, and rendered it very ably. In *Mendelssohn Bartholdy's* well-known anthem "Hear my Prayer," Miss Tudball was superb, and her solo was listened to with rapt attention. Her high notes rang out clearly, and without effort, and she was well supported by the chorus, the various members of which admirably sustained their parts. *Bevan's* solo, "The Flight of Ages," was well and sympathetically rendered by Mr. Nathan, whose versatility makes him as much at home on a concert platform as on the amateur stage. "The Potter," an unaccompanied glee, was then given by the chorus almost without a hitch. It is a very pretty theme, and the change into a minor key has a most charming effect. Mr. Basil Scott next delighted the audience with "Cherry Ripe," always a favourite song, which was particularly well rendered on this occasion. The closing glee "Sleep, Darling Sleep," by *G. C. Martin* is a lullaby, and was very creditably executed, the piannissimo bars at the end being well sung and sustained. The members of the Philharmonic Society are to be congratulated on the success of the concert from an artistic point of view, which has gone to show that there is no lack of excellent material in their ranks. With the exception of Miss Tudball and Mr. Basil Scott, all the soloists came for the first time, as such, to the Philharmonic platform, and they acquitted themselves very creditably. All the choruses bore the mark of careful rehearsal, and did due justice to the patience and care of Mr. Nixon, the honorary conductor. The tenors, however, require some reinforcement, and a little more attention might be paid to enunciation, which is not always of the clearest. We hear that at the next concert of the Society *Handel's* "Judas Macabeus" will be produced.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain A. Symons, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Charles, Surg-Capt, Mrs and child
Dale, Mr and Mrs
Dale, Mr
Griffith, Lt-Col H W
Grenfel, Mr R
Harley, Lieut-Col
Hazelgrove, Capt H S
Kennedy, Rev and Mrs W B
Lovett, Mr H W
Lloyd, Lt C F
Liebengood, Mr J
Moore, Lt C H
Manwaring, Mr
Pickup, Mr
Reynolds, Mr G R
Talbot, Major G T F
Shakespear, Mr W
Wym, Hon Mrs
Warrington, Mr
Watkins, Revd O N
Walker, Mr E F

For Brindisi.

Gondolo, Mr P
Glass, Mr J H
Ker, Mr J D
Mackie, Mr
Mein, Major
Martin, Col R H

For Gibraltar.—Solano, Mr E J

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Ganges, Capt. T. F. Creery, 6th September 1895.

For London: Major and Mrs C B Wolseley Jenkins and 2 children, Mr E A Bulkley, Miss Wilson, Mr R E Campbell, Mrs J C A. Walker, Mr Lala Shadilal, M A, Mr Mrs J Webber and 3 infants, Mr H Conder, Mr H Macpherson, Mr P R Cardell, Mr E Rose, T S Hamilton, Mr H C Radford, Mrs James Bain, Genl and Mrs M H Nicholson, Mr A J Moloy, Mrs Mellor and child, and Mr C J Keene.

For Brindisi: Mr C D Twopenny.

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 13th September, 1895.

For London: Capt C A Radcliffe and Mr W C Dawson.

For Brindisi: Hon Mr Justice Gordon, MrHart Davis, Capt W E Stabort and Mr L R Pugh.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, 21st September, 1895.

For London: Mrs M G Gerard, Mr and Mrs J L Pigot and infant, Mrs Aviet, 3 children and infant, Mrs Lord and 2 children, Mrs Barry, sons and 2 daughters, Mrs Hughton and infant, Miss G E Farell, Mrs F W English and infant, Mrs F M English and infant, Mr Premial, Mrs Barlow and child, Mr A Macdonald Ritchie, Lt Stanward, Rev and Mrs Cockey and child, Mrs Sevenoaks Capt and Mrs M A Suite and child, Rev J Radisill, and Mr James Thomson.

For Brindisi: Mr R C Dyson, Mrs C P Hill, The Hon W Lee-Warner, I C S, C S I, and Mrs Lee-Warner and child.

Per s.s. Thames, Capt. A. Symons, 28th September, 1895.

For London: Mr J W Hendley, Mr S Jacob, Mr C J M Kennedy, Mr Cole, and Rev A P Selfer.

For Brindisi: Mr Richard Cambridge.

For Venice: Lady Westland.

Per s.s. Coromandel, Capt. W. L. Brown, 5th October, 1895.

For London: Mr Weir, Mr F H Dunn Pattison, Capt Jacob and Mr F R Ebrooke.

Per s. s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 12th October, 1895.

For Aden: Mr T H Price.

Per s. s. Oriental, Capt. C. Gadd, 19th October, 1895.

For London: Mrs Watts, 2 children and infant, Lieut C C Renton, and Miss M S Lawrie.

Per s.s. Ualedonia, Capt. W. B. Andrews, 2nd November, 1895.

For Marseilles: Mrs Rees and child, and Miss FitzGibbons

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which F. J. Fonseca stands charged with causing the death of Duarte by poisoning him with strycnia. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Hemming defended the accused. Dr. Barry was further examined on the scientific aspects of the case. B. Ferreira, brother-in-law of the accused, and a bailiff in the Small Causes Court, was called as a witness. He produced promissory notes for Rs. 640 passed in his favour by the accused. Several marwarees were also called, and proved that Fonseca was indebted to them to the extent of Rs. 992. There were also four decrees passed against him for Rs. 609. The case was further adjourned till to-day (Friday).

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The coroner's enquiry touching the death of Duarte was resumed yesterday, when Mr. Turner, the coroner, summed up the whole case before the jury. In the course of an exhaustive and lucid charge, Mr. Turner said that after a long and patient hearing they were now, he was glad to think, approaching the end of the enquiry. This was the nineteenth sitting. The case had extended over eight weeks, and there had been in all fourteen witnesses called and examined. It was an important and at the same time an unusual inquest, because on their verdict would depend the question whether or no Fonseca was to be committed by this court to the Criminal Sessions for trial on a charge of murder, and unusual because it was an inquest on the body of a man which had been exhumed after lying undisturbed in its coffin for upwards of seven weeks. This was only the second inquest after the many he had held exceeding a thousand in number since he had been coroner in which a warrant of exhumation had been granted. They had had the valuable assistance of the Government Solicitor, and Fonseca had been represented by Mr. Hemming. He wished to say a few words on a personal matter. Mr. Hemming had behind his back and unknown to him charged him with being antagonistic to his client. He denied the charge, for it was not long since Fonseca was a client of his, and he defended him in the Police Court, and he was glad to say, with quite a success. Was it likely, therefore, that he would show enmity towards him. As coroner he had a duty to perform, however, unpleasant it might be to Mr. Hemming, and notwithstanding his false and cowardly attack on him. The jury would also have noticed that his firm wrote letters on behalf of Fonseca regarding the policy monies. He had had no communication either directly or indirectly with Fonseca or Mr. Hemming about the application for payment of the policy money, and did not even know the name of the persons, whose life had been insured until he was told at the opening of the inquest. They had probably read in the local papers reports of the Police Court proceedings. He asked them to leave out of their consideration any evidence that they might have read and confine their attention solely and wholly to the evidence given by the witnesses called before them. The deceased was, according to his brother's statement, 43 years of age, but according to the plate on the coffin, he was 39. He was buried at the Sewree cemetery on the 18th of May. The cause of death inserted in the form given to the deceased's brother by the cemetery clerk was originally given as fever. He said he did not recollect who filled the form, but he signed it, and he struck out the word "fever" and inserted in its place "valvular disease of the heart," because of a doctor's certificate. There was no doubt that the body exhumed was that of Duarte. The questions, which they had to determine in this case were firstly, where, when, and by what means the deceased came by his death; and, secondly, if his death was occasioned by the criminal act of any other person was guilty thereof. The question as to where and when the deceased died was easily answered, as it was not, disputed that he died at his house at Girgaum on the 17th of May last. The question as to the means by which the deceased came by his death chiefly depended on the evidence of the doctors who had been examined before them. Dr. Barry had told them that the result of his analysis was that he had strychnia sufficient to cause the death of a man. He had told them that he had isolated it for all practical purposes and that his analysis was comparatively quantitive, and by this process he found that about a grain of strychnia was present, but that it was impossible owing to the advanced putrefaction to weigh it and therefore to produce it in court. He had told them that there might have been more strychnia taken by the deceased than was found, as there would probably be some more in the parts not examined by him. At any rate,

cide amounting to murder. Fonseca was then committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

The jurors then applied for some pecuniary consideration in view of the loss they had sustained by being absent from their avocations for so many days. They also applied for carriage hire to come to the court to attend the enquiry.

The coroner said that he would bring their application to the notice of Government, which he promised to support.

AFTERNOON POPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would have been more to the point if "Pro Bono Publico" had brought forward any intelligent reason why afternoon concert prices should be less than those charged at evening concerts. If he will refer to London he will find that at the two most famous series of concerts the prices are precisely the same whether the performances are given in the afternoon or in the evening. I refer to the Popular Concerts of Messrs. Chappell and Co, and to the London Ballad Concerts of Messrs. Boosey and Co. Afternoon concerts certainly used to be given here years ago, the charge being Re. 1 only, but they have been discontinued, nor is the reason difficult to understand. The expenses are practically the same on either occasion but the receipts at Re. 1 scarcely covered expenses!

I am informed that the Philharmonic Committee in giving this concert in the afternoon have done so by request. It is for the public to say whether the afternoon is preferred to the evening. From my point of view it certainly is a convenience not to have to turn out after dinner, or to be prevented from attending because of some dinner engagement made very frequently before the announcement of a concert. I am therefore paying my three rupees cheerfully this afternoon, and hope many others will do the same.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 29. AMATEUR.

CIVILISATION AND INDIAN CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the view to dispel, once for all, the countless, erroneous, and adverse opinions expressed against the Indian National Congress by Anglo-Indians and sojourners in India, who have more to lose and less to gain, I think it would be well for them to recal to mind the former state of their own country, and the struggle they had undergone to emancipate themselves from a state of semibarbarism to a highly civilized and enlightened Nation. As the following facts may prove interesting to them, would you mind please, giving this letter a corner in your widely-circulated journal. The Indian National Congress is seeking to do nothing more than what England did in the reign of Edward I. to establish the House of Commons—that is to say to have a responsible body of the people of India to represent them to enact their reasonable rights to represent their grievances, to bring to notice any injustice done to them, and to restore its financial condition and point out any lavish and extravagant expenditure on the part of the authorities, which would command the respect and attention of Parliament. Could any reasonable and right-minded Englishman object to this? India is as much to Indians as England to Englishmen. England by its grand civilized administration rules the world at present. A free press, the ventilation of grievances, redress received, the compassionate and listening ears of the ruling power to reasonable complaints of the Englishmen under oppression, laid the solid foundation of grandeur, justice, and awe. Lord Macaulay, in one of his works, admits, "that there was a time when Englishmen were ashamed to say in England, 'they were Englishmen,' foreigners being more highly respected, for their civility." There was a time when Englishmen were so grossly ignorant and unintelligent that they could hardly distinguish their right leg from the left. I cite an instance, when a Regiment was first formed in England under monarchical rule, the commanding officer had to tie a bundle of hay to the right foot, and a bundle of straw to the left in drilling an Irish Regiment to order, "hay band," "straw band," instead of "right," "left." As late as in 1818, the following advertisement appeared in *Grimsby's Daily Advertiser*, a paper printed in Calontta, of the 3rd September, "Females raffled for." "Be it known that six fair pretty young ladies with two sweet engaging children, lately imported from Europe. Scheme 12 tickets, for 12 rupees each, the highest of the three throws doubtless takes the most fascinating." Surely a more abominable outrage than this upon morality and virtue was never heard of. At the time of the feudal system, each lord, and titled head had forcibly to maintain a retinue of few hundred fighting men. What a different state of affairs at the present day. Now the titled heads are simply the embellishments of the monarch. A traitor, or treason against an English monarch is now as much an impossibility as it would be for Indians to conquer India. "How truly," says Lord Macaulay, "has the English Nation risen so rapidly from a state of ignominious vassalage, to the place of an umpire among European powers." "Even unlearned and incapable," says one of the highest statesmen of England, "men are not to be precluded from the exercise of their right to petition the House. Such precision would, indeed, be inconsistent with the privileges which the constitution guaranteed to all British subjects, and it would be inconsistent also with the best interests of the country; for facility of petitioning forms a natural preventive against violence. It holds out to the people an encouragement rather to petition the Government in all cases of redress, than to resort to illegal or riotous measures, on the score of policy and principle. I am an advocate for facilitating the admission of all petitions from the people." The civil rights granted to India will certainly tend to induce the Indians to affiliate themselves with the English, and the sense of responsibility reposed in them will in a great measure produce unbounded respect for the governing power, and in turn command the respect of the same. With the exceptions of lunatics, and certain castes on the frontier passes, nearly the whole of India would have England rule them, and they will never desire it, if their patriotic rights are respected. Anglo-Indians should keep in mind that the Portuguese lost India for their religious intolerance, the Dutch lost their settlements for their selfish aggrandisement of trade; the Mahomedans lost, for their fanaticism and marauding proclivities. India lives and respects England for her justice, unselfishness, catholic principles of trade, and wise policy. India affords a wide field of employment for Englishmen, which enable them to maintain their families in luxury and comfort, besides maintaining a number on handsome pensions and annuities in England. Let them consider well and grant her the highest privileges they can, and while they rule with justice and integrity they will always find India loyal to the Sovereign.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, Aug. 28.

"DISTRICT AND HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is highly praiseworthy that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade is going to put forth a proposal at the next meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, that candidates for any of the University examinations, who have obtained more than forty-five marks in any one subject may not be examined in the same subject again. Can he not with his usual impartiality oblige the candidates for the District and High Court Pleaders' Examinations, by moving the Hon'ble Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Bombay to adopt the same principle in the above examinations which are rather hard ones.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Aug. 28. A CANDIDATE.

SCHOOLS FOR BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun and other ecclesiastical authorities (entrusted with the carrying out of the recent Concordat between the Vatican and the Portuguese Government) to the advisability of establishing schools in Salsette and Bassein, where the Catholic children may receive secular and religious education. When every other community is doing its best to promote education, it behoves the leaders of the Catholic community to stir in the matter and supply a long-felt want.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 28. A CATHOLIC.

PARSEE CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to offer a few remarks regarding Mr. F. P. Colabavala. This young colt has made a conspicuous figure in almost all the local matches. I am therefore of opinion that he should be given a fair trial in the Presidency Match, which is to come off on the next proximo. Hoping you will be good enough to give me a space in the corner of your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, &c.,

B. S. N. COOPER.

Cumballa Hill, Aug. 29.

THE STORY OF HEMACHANDRA.

LECTURE BY DR. PETERSON.

THE following is the second and concluding part of Dr. Peterson's lecture on "Hemachandra," the first part of which appeared in our issue of yesterday:—

The Yogasastra of Hemachandra consists of twelve chapters, divided by a sharp line into two parts. The first, consisting of the first four chapters, is more than three-fourths of the whole in bulk; and a similar distinction exists between the commentary, written by the author himself, on the first four chapters and that on the remaining eight. It is clear that the first four chapters were intended to form more or less a book by themselves; and it is of this book only that I propose to speak for a few minutes. It is a compendium of the duties of a pious Jain layman, written in simple language, but with a power that has touched many a Jain heart from Hemachandra's day to ours. The book is still in common use in the Jain church. That it was written in the first place for Kumarapala is expressly stated in the closing verses both of the text and commentary. The verses at the end of the commentary are striking: "Led thereto by the request of the enlightened Chaulukya king, I have composed this commentary to my Yogasastra. May it last so long as the three worlds, earth, air, and sky, possess the Jain doctrine. And may the merit, which might be mine as reward for this work, spend itself in persuading good men everywhere to accept the enlightenment which the Jina can give." According to pious Hindu wont, Hemachandra begins by praising the God he worships, of whom he finely says that his eyes grow dim with half-formed tears as he looks on man, "even the sinner." Next follow some verses in praise of religion, the subject of his work. Of all the things men strive after salvation is the thing most worth desiring; and the way to salvation lies through religion. Better were it for a man not to be born than to pass through life like a beast of the field, unmindful of religion. But what is pure religion? Threefold, answers our author, consisting of knowledge, faith, and virtue. This, of course, was already an old formula in Hemachandra's time. But it is characteristic of our book, and in consistence with its immediate purpose, that Hemachandra passes at once from the knowledge and faith of this definition to examine and expound the nature of active virtue. What is it to be virtuous? The answer our text furnishes and proceeds to develope is the answer of the Ten Commandments, the answer of the old Jewish prophets, the answer of the Roman poet Horace in his gravest mood. Not to know vice is virtue. If Kumarapala would lead the virtuous life, which will win for him an abiding resting-place, he must keep commandments that are all of them prohibitions. He must not kill; he must not lie; he must not steal; he must not live lewdly; he must not covet. These are the five great vows that win for man a place that cannot pass away (avyayam padam). The tenderness for life of the first commandment is extended to the inanimate creation. It is wrong to kill a man or a beast; it is wrong also to kill a flower. The truth is to be spoken in love (aletheucntes en agape). Hemachandra's words here might be a translation of the precept of the Christian Apostle. Truth is not truth, he says, if it be spoken so as to harm the hearer. "What so false as truth is? False to thee," as our own poet sings. The third rests on the sanctity of a man's possessions. They are, as it were, his outer life; and it is murder in the second degree to take violent hold of them. The virtue inculcated in the fourth commandment must be exercised in mind, in word, and in deed. It is not easy to find a good equivalent in English for the fifth and last of these commandments. Indifference would perhaps do. The good man is enjoined neither to hate nor to love life and the gifts and trials of life. He is, we may perhaps paraphrase, to use the world as not abusing it.

The theme of the first chapter is developed at great length in the three remaining chapters. But before entering on that Hemachandra puts together, or quotes, it is not very clear which, a compendious description of the life of a pious Jain layman, which I proceed to reproduce for you. It is all in one long sentence, which I have broken up, to permit of an occasional parallel or note of explanation. Listen then to the description of a good Jain, of one who, in Hemachandra's vigorous language, *fits himself for*, grows strong for, virtue by keeping these commandments. His means he has acquired honestly. He praises the acts of good men. When he marries he seeks to fit himself for a bride shall be of the same rank and disposition as himself; but of another gotra. He fears sin. He conforms to the customs of the place he lives in. He speaks evil of no man, and least of all of the Sirkar. This last caution, like some of those to follow, is obviously prudential: "Curse not the king," said the Jewish preacher, "no, not in thy thought; and curse not the rich in thy bedchamber: for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall carry the matter." He chooses his house with some care. The site must be neither too exposed nor too retired; and the neighbourhood must be good. Above all does he provide that there shall be only one way of ingress and egress. With reference to this I was much interested to notice all Patan that in the main quarter of the town every house was constructed in accordance with a provision that reminded me at the time, ignorant as I was of the fact that it is matter of precept with them, of the way in which Oxford colleges are built. The reasons for the rule are of the same kind in Oxford and in Patan. There is greater security for one thing; but the chief advantage of the plan is that it renders it a comparatively easy matter to preserve discipline, where that is necessary, in the matter of leaving and entering the building. He associates with good men only. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." He honours his mother and his father. The only difference between this and the Fourth Commandment of the Jews is that the mother is here set before the father. He leaves a town or a country where he is exposed to persecution or calamity. This is a free translation of upaplavasthanam. The reference is to persecution for his faith, or some of the extraordinary calamities of nature. The Jain is enjoined to go quietly away in such cases. "If they persecute you in this city, flee into the next." He does not enter forbidden places. The temples of other faiths are chiefly meant. Brahmins returned this compliment with interest, if I may so speak. "Hastina tadyamanopi na gachchhej jainamandiram" was their way of putting it. Even to escape from a wild elephant a man should not enter a Jain temple! There follows a precept of universal application in place and time. He must see that his outgoings correspond with his incomings; and dresses according to his means. Everyday he goes to the temple and listens to the reading of the law, in the company of at least sixteen others. The reason for the restriction here is not given. It is probably of the same kind as that which led to the rule that the least number of women who can attend at the reading of the law is three. He does not eat so long as that which he has already eaten is not digested; he eats at the stated times only, only what suits him, and only enough of that. He follows after virtue, pleasure and wealth, but in such way that no one of these ends of man shall interfere with either of the other two. He ministers to the wants of the guest, the sadhu, and the afflicted. He sets his heart upon nothing. He is a friend of all virtues. He gives up practices that are unsuitable in point of time or of place. He knows his own strength and weakness, as also those of others. He honours all good men, and those who are old in learning. He is a cherisher of all who need protection. Farseeing, discerning, grateful for benefits received, loved by the people, modest, compassionate, gentle, and unwearied in helping others, with a mind ever bent on casting out the six enemies of the soul, he subdues under him the senses. Such an one grows strong for virtue; and wins in the end a place that will not pass away. The detailed exposition of the five great virtues which follows contains much that I might hope to make interesting to you. Let me select two: the tenderness for life wherever manifest, and the inculcation of purity in thought, word, and deed. Sportsmen know what trouble the first of these doctrines is apt to give them in Gujarat in the pursuit of what to them is only an innocent amusement. They do not perhaps always know how venerable in their antiquity and religious sanction the prejudices of the natives here are. This is what Hemachandra has to say on the question: "He who can rejoice in another's joy and sorrow in another's sorrow, will not do to another what would cause himself sorrow, if done to him. For love of life a king will part with his dominions; the sacrifice of the whole earth, if that were possible, will not wipe away the sin of murder. While for him who lusts after the flesh of innocent deer, roaming in the forest, and themselves content to feed on air, on water and on grass, how, tell me, does he differ from a dog? If a blade of grass pierces you, you feel pain; yet you pursue these innocent creatures with sharp spears. To win for yourself a moment's pleasure you rob a beast of his whole store of life. You cannot hear the word "death" without a cloud passing over your mind; yet you go forth carelessly and inflict this death on these!" He is no less emphatic with regard to the other virtue, but not so quotable. Like monks everywhere he too evidently regrets that it could not have been arranged to carry on the world without one-half the race. Woman, he unkindly argues, is the cause of birth; and as all our calamities are due to birth, it follows that she may justly be accused as the spring to us of all evil. There is a great deal of this with which one can have very little sympathy; but it is all put with a power and a wealth of illustration which it is impossible not to admire. In the burning words in which Hemachandra warns the king of all the evils attending unlawful love he does not fall far short of the author of the Book of Proverbs. I should like to enlarge a little here; but time presses, and I must pass to what appears to me to be one of the most interesting features of this extended and very practical sermon on righteousness. It is no unreasoning obedience to a law half understood that Hemachandra calls for. The law must be served in spirit as well as in act. And for this purpose it is well that the disciple should meditate on it day and night. Hemachandra winds up his exhortation with specimens of these meditations, some of which I lay before you. Let the man, he says, wishing to live a good life, and by practice in virtue strengthen himself in virtue, constantly meditate on these things. First, that nothing in this world endures. What was in the morning is not at mid-day; and what was at mid-day is not at night. So is it with everything here. The body is the organ of all our activities; and the body is as unstable as a cloud flying before a great wind. Fortune is as mobile as a wave of the sea; we meet here, as in a dream, only to part; youth is like a tuft of cotton-wool tossed away by the breeze. He who fixes his constant mind on the passing character of the world has a spell which will deliver him from the bite of the serpent desire. This first meditation is the Christian "Love not the world, nor the things that are in the world: for the world passes away and the lusts thereof." Next let him reflect that here there is no helper. Men vainly trust in Indra and Vishnu; but even they must tread the path of death. As for us, while father, mother, sister, brother, and children look on helpless, we are led, with none to deliver us, by the deeds we have done, into the halls of Death. Fools that we are, we mourn when we see our kith and kin being haled off by the deeds they have done; but have no tears for ourselves, who must in our turn be hailed off in the same way. In the world is no more help for man than in a burning forest for the young deer. Poets speak one language all the world over. The "*putra manush asvasur bhratus tanayanam cha pasyatam*" of this passage must remind the classical scholar of Virgil's "ante ora parentum." That the dead man has his own deeds and nothing else to reckon with on the threshold of the life beyond the grave is a doctrine of the Englishman's faith which Christian theology has somewhat obscured, but which Paul and the author of the Revelations taught as clearly as Hemachandra and the older teachers of this land from whom he took it. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." "I heard a voice from Heaven say write; Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." If defence is wanted for the charge that the theologian looks askance upon this doctrine it is to be found in the fact that our burial service quotes this sublime verse, and deliberately omits the last clause. Next let him remember that every one of us stands absolutely alone here. "Eka utpadyate jantur eka eva vipadyate." "We mortal millions live alone." Man is born and perishes alone; and alone he must endure the consequences of the deeds he has heaped up in a previous life. Others will enjoy the wealth you are acquiring; you yourself must go down alone into hell and heaven. Nay (or although) your own works. The Eastern part of this doctrine, the transmigration of souls (present in the New Testament, as when the Jews asked Christ whether the man who was born blind had sinned himself or was suffering on account of his parents' sins) has never got hold of us in the West. To our perhaps more practical minds it seems little better than a shoving a little back, to no purpose, and on no evidence, of a problem it does nothing to solve. But Matthew Arnold, whom I have already quoted, might have written the rest of the verse.

"From David's lips the word did roll;
'Tis true and living yet:
No man can save his brother's soul,
Or pay his brother's debt."

I must make a selection among these meditations of the good Jain layman; and the next I shall take is that on charma, righteousness, the law, duty. Nowhere in the book does Hemachandra rise to such a height of simple eloquence, recalling to those who know their Bible and their poets the enthusiasm of the psalmist for the law of God, on which he meditated day and night, or the majestic lines, familiar to all of you, in which Wordsworth apostrophises the same "stern daughter of the voice of God—"

"Thou dost preserve the Stars from wrong,
And the most ancient Heavens, through Thee, are fresh and strong."

"Well has the most Holy Jina said concerning Duty—If a man lays hold on self-control he will not sink in the sea of the world. And self-control is tenfold; truth, purity, chastity, self-denial, fasting, patience, gentleness, uprightness, and final salvation. It is through the might of Duty that the kalpadruma tree, and all the things the poets fable of giant men their hosts' deeds they may all be beside a man, yet give him nothing, if his heart be not set on Duty. Is a man sinking in the shoreless sea of the world? Then will Duty never fail to come close up to him like a loving friend. That the sea does not flow over the earth; that the clouds lend her their kindly shade; these things are due to Duty and nought else. That fire does not move along the surface of the earth like the wind, that the wind does not go up into heaven like fire, these things are caused by the inconceivable might of Duty. That the earth stands in space, supported neither from above nor from below, for this too there is no other cause than Duty. Sun and Moon rise for the good of all creatures at the bidding of Duty. This is the one friend of man; Kinsman to the bereaved, friend of the friendless, helper of the helpless. No evil can touch him whose shelter is the law. It saves a man from going down into hell, and lifts him in the end to the glory of the Jina himself." Gentlemen, I have done. I am conscious of one gap in my lecture, as I had originally planned that out in my mind; and there are doubtless more. What I refer to is some account of the contributions Hemachandra made to the literature of our country. But after all that is within, or can easily be brought within, the knowledge of every Sanskrit student. I have preferred to spend the available time in letting Hemachandra speak to you for himself. Dare I hope that he stands in some faint measure revealed as an earnest seeker after righteousness, one who loved not with words, nor the things that are in the world, as well knowing that the world passes away and the lusts thereof, one who had got hold of the truth that, whatever we know or do not know of man and God, at all events man has in the law a light for his feet and a lamp for his path. The heavens above us may be dark, and the goal in front of us indiscernible; but at least there is light on each succeeding step. And he that doeth the will shall know of the doctrine. I care not for Hemachandra's theology; and I take as little count as he himself did of the name under which he worshipped the common Father of our spirits. Let me close with a last story about him; and with the group of verse, one of them by him, which first attracted me to him, in company with Kumarapala, and before that sovereign had definitively adopted the Jain religion, he made a pilgrimage to Girnar. The prudent king joined to this a visit to the holy city of Somnath Pattan, and worship at the shrine of Siva there, before which all his fathers had bent. Spiteful counsellors bade him take Hemachandra with him, and see what the heretic would do when ordered to pay reverence to the god Siva. Hemachandra entered the temple, laid offering due upon the altar, and, prostrating himself before the lingam, said "Most Holy One, wherever, however, whoever thou mayst be, by what name soever thou art called, if thou art he in whom is no stain of sin, I worship thee." And these are the verses: "Glory to him who, being taught of none, by the power of his own fashioned these lesser glories; who wraps himself in darkness, yet reveals himself to all men; who speaks in the scriptures. He is near and very far; he is hid yet manifests himself; he is found of all men, yet who shall say what path leads to him; he is the wonderful giver of peace. All things movable and immovable are but thoughts of him, whose secret is hid even from the sain: Glory to him, whether men call him Vishnu, or Siva, or Brahma, or Indra, or the Sun, or the Moon, or Lord Buddha, or the Siddha. Passion and anger and the illusion born of these touch him not; but pity he does feel for all that breathe. Men think they worship Siva, or Vishnu, or Ganesha; but all worship in the end finds me, as all rivers flow into the sea. If to one I am Vishnu, to another Siva, and to a third Ganesha, what is that but as a man may be father to one, brother to another, and son to yet a third. He takes these names from his relations to others; he himself is One."

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abdul Karim Mohamed Ali
Allen, H Mrs
Andrews, Capt
Alexanderson, S
Andrade, Thos Hyde
Allarund, Miss
Bunsell, H Br
Bird, E
Bachman, A
Baden, R
Bercovici, Rosa
Bajo, Joseph
Bedford, J H
Brown, Clara
Balgby, C
Bobbs
Brolinas, Oscar
Bell, J R
Bert, H A
Crawnes, Mrs
Cesera, Miss
Cushing, Charles E
Charles, White and Co (Dr)
Canallon, P
Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosain Noorally
Dongal, C E Roney
Delamele
D'Cruz, Richmond
Durmanin, Jas and Sons
Divocha, K S
Emily, Mrs
Eck-rt, R M
Fusman, Leib
Fuchs, Edmund
Gray, F R
Good, E C
Green, Mrs
Gray, P
Heyward, Hope
Herbert, Mrs
Howard, James
Hanson, E, Miss
Horn, W
Hirsch, J
Home, C P
Hillier, J T
Henton, O E, Miss
Harrington, E A
James, Miss
Jones, James John
Jarcy, Savul
James, J
Jennings, W H
Jamieson, Michel E
Jacobsohn, Chaym
Kinzbroaner, Meir
Krishna Ram M.
Laroche, E
Langman, Aren
Leonard, Y G, Prof
Leslie, G, Lt-Genl
Lidstone, C A
Lala Uhanamull Chavico (Baboo)
Mougher, M G, Mrs
Major, C J, Mrs
Mudge, G
Mawson, A, Mrs
Middleton, Geo X
Murday, J D V
McFerran, J H, Mrs
Marton, F
Martin, Henry
Miles, W H
Neill, G R
Nossurvanji N Jeveri and Co
O'Connor, M
Obleku, Mrs
Prattr, Leon
Paxton, A
Potter, Mr
Pryce, Capt H J
Paramanand
Prevost, E H, Lt
Piper, R G
Pestonji Nowrojee Naraiwalla
Richardson, F J
Russell, Willie, Master
Renton, W
Rossegland, M Miss
Rees, L, Mrs
Rookes, E
Reading, G A
Reves, D
Shepard, Elliott Fitch
Searle, Francis
Spiele, L M
Sher Mohomed
Silverman, Bros
Stoeckel, H
Sivra, E
Syd Abdul Razack and Co.
Surent, A M, Mrs
Spink, Mrs
Soratsha and Co
Staley, H
Tuckleshar, M
Thompson, Jas
Thomas, R, Mrs
Viegra, F
Von Hoffer, O
Vaughan, W E, Mrs
Woodall, Geo Ernest
Walker, N A
Wood, L B
Whitton, A W
Whitog, G W
Walker, T
Walter, Macfarlane and Co
Wilson, Henry L
Wright, L, Miss

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. G. W. Roughton occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardaeir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanji Pestonji Master, Byramjee Nusserwanji Servai, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Harkissondas Narotamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurjee, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Sbroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, F. Edward Underwood, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING CONTRACT QUESTION.

As soon as the minutes were signed Mr. Wacha said that he wished to draw attention to the very romantic report that appeared in the *Times of India* in reference to the proceedings of last Monday's meeting. It hardly reflected any credit on the journal in question to lend itself to such gross misrepresentation.

The President said that as that was not the question before the meeting he would proceed with the business before them.

Dr. Bahadhurji then got up, and said that he desired an expression of opinion on a subject which concerned not only himself but also the Corporation. The report referred to by Mr. Wacha was not only a caricature of their proceedings in which his gallant colleague Captain Walshe was made to appear from his reported speech to be gifted with less refined taste and expression than would be expected of a gentleman soldier, but was such a gross misrepresentation as to compel the circulators of it to seek a quiet corner where they might whisper the truth without being much noticed.

The President said that it was not a personal question, and Dr. Bahadhurji could not be allowed to proceed with his remarks.

Dr. Bahadhurji: But I ask, Sir, a distinct expression of opinion from the chair as to whether or not reporters should in future confine themselves to their duty of merely recording what actually takes place and not their impressions in the wild and romantic manner so full of gross misrepresentation to which we were treated on Tuesday morning.

The President again said that this was not the subject before the meeting.

Dr. Bahadhurji: Can it be brought up by a distinct notice of motion?

The President having replied in the affirmative the matter was allowed to drop.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 17th July, from the Acting Commissioner submitting, in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation, all the correspondence relating to the assessment of property situate in 2nd Fanaswadi Lane.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed that the letter be recorded, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to issue instructions to the Assessor to pay particular attention to all complaints against assessments which came before him.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to take steps to prevent the possibility of case-owners being needlessly harassed and the Municipality saddled with costs in regard to fixing assessments.

Mr. Hamilton moved another amendment that the letter be recorded, which was agreed to.

The next business before the Corporation was a letter from the Acting Commissioner reporting on the subject of the assessment of property No. 4998, 2nd Khatarwady in Bhuleshwar. In the report the Commissioner stated:—With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 2752, dated the 17th June, 1895, I have the honour to report as follows:—The house in question originally assessed at Rs. 480 gross per annum, was inspected by the Ward Clerk on the 13th October, 1894, and then estimated at Rs. 720 per annum, letting value. The owner is in occupation. The Superintendent was disallowed inspection on the 5th November, 1894, by the owner. On subsequent inspection by the Assistant Assessor the house was valued at Rs. 840, and the increase being notified to the owner, the latter lodged a complaint against the same. At the hearing of the complaint on the 27th February, 1895, by the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, no evidence was produced by the owner, who merely estimated the letting value of his property as the same as a similar adjoining property, namely, ground floor, Rs. 11; first floor, Rs. 12; loft, Rs. 7; Rs. 30 per month, and Rs. 360 per annum, or Rs. 120 less than the old valuation of Rs. 480. The Revenue and Refund Audit Officer examined the Assistant Assessor's field-book in which the ground floor is valued at Rs. 25, first floor at Rs. 30, and second floor or loft at Rs. 15 per mensem, or Rs. 840 per annum. On a comparison of this figure with the old valuation of Rs. 480, the owner's estimate of Rs. 360 appeared inadequate, and Rs. 660 was fixed as an approximately fair value, taking into consideration the contentions of the owner and without disregarding the valuation of trained and experienced officers of the Municipality. On appeal, which was heard on the 17th April, the valuation was reduced to Rs. 540 gross per annum. The appellant was not allowed full costs, as the reduced valuation was still in excess of the former valuation. I forward with this report a copy of the Judge's notes in the case, from which it will appear that his Honour failed to remark on the absurd valuation of the appellant, but pointed out the impossibility of an absolutely accurate assessment and the difficulty of arriving at a fair one. As regards the query concerning costs the Commissioner sanctioned their payment on the 26th April, and on the 8th May a cheque for the amount was sent to the solicitors. On the latter proceeding to pay the costs into court, it appeared that the appellant had already issued execution against the Municipality on the 4th May. The extra expense in consequence was Rs. 3, which was sent to the solicitors. Touching the summary nature of these inquiries, noticed by the Chief Judge, all such hearings are necessarily summary as there are only the owners' statement and the evidence comprised in the entries of the inspecting officers in their field-books as to the amount of accommodation in the various properties, the description of occupation, and the rents of various portions to rely on. Where accounts of rents received or other evidence are produced by the owners, careful attention to, and examination of, the same is always accorded. No other method is practicable, as some thousands of complaints have to be heard, and the time at the disposal of the department is only from the 15th January to the 20th March. At the hearing of this complaint no evidence was produced except the bare statement of the owner as to the valuation, and it will be noticed that the Judge placed no reliance on his valuation and estimated it far above that figure. I am unaware as to why a case of this trivial nature, presenting no important features for discussion, should have been selected for special report. A perusal of the facts will show that the Assessment Department, acted with caution and diligence in the matter, and that their valuation was based upon the best evidence available and probably very near the mark. The extra cost of Rs. 3 incurred was merely fortuitous, as it was hardly possible to anticipate such rapid execution by the appellant. I do not propose to make any further remarks in this report, as I consider that to do so would be only wasting the time of the Corporation for no possible object.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to recover the warrant fee and the legal charges incurred in connection therewith from the officer who neglected to pay the costs in due time.

On a division the amendment was rejected, and the motion was carried by a majority.

COST OF WATER MAIN AND FIRE HYDRANTS.

The Corporation discussed resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4115, dated 24th July, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary, No. 4954, dated 8th June last, and accompaniments thereto, from the Acting Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 25,870 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of laying a 12" water main starting from the Dhun Mill, Elphinstone Road, and running along New Parbhadevy Road to the entrance to the Bombay Dye Works near Worli sluices, inclusive of the cost of new pattern fire hydrants at distances of about 133 feet. That in consideration of this work being carried out by the Corporation, the Bombay Dye Works Company make over to the Municipality, free of charge, the two 4" private mains now belonging to them and running along the abovementioned roads, and valued at about Rs. 1,000."

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, the necessary sanction was accorded.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

In accordance with a notice given by him Mr. Kabraji moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to adopt the following as a rule in future that all notices intended for the information of the native public shall, besides being advertised in the native newspapers, be printed in the vernaculars and posted on walls in suitable localities and also be proclaimed in the wards connected with such notices by a beat of bataki." He said that he had given this notice since he heard what had transpired when the application from the residents of Nagdevi Street in connection with the tramway extension was discussed. If those residents had read the notice or heard about the advertisement with regard to the extension, they should at once have preferred their complaint against it to the Commissioner. For the information of the native public some measures were necessary, and this motion provided them.

Mr. Dharamsi pointed out that the Act gave powers to the Commissioner as to the mode of advertising Municipal notices. The Commissioner having heard Mr. Kabraji's suggestion, and there was no need for passing such a resolution

Mr. Kabraji then withdrew his motion.

THE BOMBAY WATER-WORKS.

Dr. Bahadhurji moved "that the Acting Commissioner be requested to report on the advisability, or otherwise, of the removal of the roof over the filter now being removed, and its replacing, if need be, by some network, to ensure free access of light and air, and thereby secure a thorough testing of the work of the renovated filter."

Mr. Cuffe observed that this question ought to be decided by 'experts, and it was no use rousing public feeling which once was so strong on the subject.

The proposition was carried by a majority.

Dr. Bahadhurji next moved, "that the Acting Commissioner be requested to report on the feasibility and the probable cost of aerating the Tulsi Lake by means of compressed air driven by steam power or turbines, or by any other means as may be considered feasible."

The proposition was carried.

This concluded the business of the current monthly meeting.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

SEVENTEEN fatal accidents for the year 1894 out of a total number of 132,894 operatives of whom the Indian Factories' Act takes cognizance, cannot be looked upon, says the *Indian Textile Journal*, as excessive, more especially when it is considered that of this number 6,424 were children—an increase of about 700 on the preceding year. Of the fatalities, 11 occurred in Bombay, and the remainder elsewhere in the Presidency. Three fatal accidents were occasioned, unfortunately, by the individuals being drawn between the tin rollers of ring frames while cleaning. The Chief Factory Inspector promptly called the attention of the Millowners' Association to the matter, and means have since been taken to guard against such accidents. A choice of four different methods of protection, suggested by the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., is left to the option of the millowners. With one exception, the other accidents could not in any way be classed as preventable. The subject of fencing machinery must, as the various textile and other mechanical industries in this country increase, assume much greater importance than it does at present, and none but those who have themselves handled the machines should be accepted as safe judges in such matters.

It is not necessary to go far afield for illustrations. A former Collector of Thanna, who was *ex-officio* Inspector of Factories, visited, in the course of his duties, the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Mills, now known as the Svadeshi Mills at Coorla. It was probably the first time he had been inside a cotton factory, but he immediately wrote an order to the effect that a hinged bar should be forthwith put between each carding engine. A second order required that a guard should be fixed round the rim pulleys of the mules. Had the same official held an appointment as a Factory Inspector in England, it is not too much to suppose that, in a 10-feet bay mill he would have declined to go between a pair of mules, unless one of the carriages was stopped or would have ordered that one carriage should invariably be on the outward run, while the other was receding. The then manager at Coolra appealed to the Government, through the Millowners' Association, and after much correspondence these ridiculous orders were rescinded. Another somewhat similar case occurred at Broach, when the Collector, taking his first lesson in cotton spinning, ordered some changes which, the manager declared, if carried out, would be equivalent to stopping the mill. The matter went before a magistrate, and—presumably to uphold the dignity of the Collector—a fine was imposed on the company, but the changes were never insisted on, and have been carried out to this day.

Formerly, in England, the custom was to appoint as Factory Inspectors, highly educated men, but without other qualifications for the work. Such appointments were obtained with considerable difficulty, and never without influence. With the more advanced ideas now prevailing, recent appointments have been freely given to men who have worked their way up from piecer to manager—men who know practically what should reasonably be done in the way of fencing machinery without hampering unduly the efficient working of the mill. What is equally important, they know by experience the tendency which exists in England to "steal time," as it is popularly called. Stealing time means starting the engine a few minutes before, or allowing it to run a few minutes after, the hour prescribed by law, as also allowing the operatives to clean machinery during meal hours. To be an efficient Factory Inspector of the modern type, one should have something of the genious of the detective, and not be above adopting occasionally a disguise if one is to pounce upon an offender "in flagrante delicto." The writer was acquainted with a Factory Inspector of the old school, who, on visiting a large manufacturing town for professional purposes, which necessitated visits to the mills just before start-ing time, was always obliged to ask for the hospitality of a friendly millowner. Had he gone to a hotel, the intelligence that the Inspector was in the town would have spread like wildfire, and it is certain that the visit would have been comparatively fruitless in discoveries of violations of the Factory Acts. It is not to be expected that one of the 'heaven-born' should condescend to such expedients, still less that he should disguise himself in order to gain ready admittance to a mill before the crooked things (which it is his special object to find out) have been made straight. One or two cases in point which occurred in England come back to

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. MACLEAN, the new member for Cardiff, who is part proprietor of the "Western Mail," is one of the few Pressmen who have been successful this election for the overthrow of newspaper proprietors, editors, and writers has been phenomenal. The last instance was that of Mr. W. Byles for the Shipley Division of Yorkshire; but there have gone under of those who wield the pen or find the sinews of war for the Press: Sir W. Ingram, Mr. A. E. Fletcher, Mr. Herbert Paul, Mr. W. M. Thompson, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Arnold Morley, Sir C. Cameron, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Mr. Samuel Storey, Mr. R. E. Leader, Mr. T. P. Ritzema, Mr. J. W. Benn, Mr. H. S. Bains, Mr. Kempster, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Archibald Grove, Mr. Shaw Maxwell, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. T. Macnamara, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. F. Horner Mr. A. C. Harmsworth, and Mr. J. O'Connor Power. Surely a representative list.

Some old stories have been retold recently in connexion with the knighting of Henry Irving. One refers to a meeting of a certain learned society in London some years ago, when the topic discussed was Shakespare. Mr. Irving was present, but everyone did not seem to know it. A gentleman was on his feet deploring the improvements of spelling which had resulted in modifications of pronounciation so that were the Elizabethan poets to return to earth they might not be able to read their own works, and surely not to understand them as others read them. "If Shakespare were to arise from the dead now," said the speaker, "I make bold to say he would hardly comprehend his own words as they issue from the mouth of the present exponents of them. He would be shocked were he to hear Irving —" From a seat on the left hand of the chairman there rose a slim figure, and from a pair of thin lips, whose corners rollicked in mirth, there issued in the clear tones of a bell these three words: "Or see him"

Who the Queen's oldest subject is it would be difficult to say. One of the oldest is Margaret Anne Neve, who lives in the Island of Guernsey, and who has attained the age of 105. A relative who contributes an account of the veteran to the "Leisure Hour" tells that she was born on May 18, 1792, and every day goes through more than many only half her age. She has travelled a good deal in her time, and her last long journey was undertaken when she was ninety-two. She then went to Cracow, in Poland, to see Kosciousko's monument, and also to Russia. On the long journey to Poland her only companion was her sister, who was then eighty-nine years of age.

When visited recently, Mrs. Neve was found in the garden weeding and pulling up buttercups, a task at which she continued for an hour and a half. After gardening she generally goes indoors and reads for an hour and a half, history as a rule, often in French or Italian, both of which languages she knows as well as English. Milton and Dante have been, and still are, her favourite books. Sometimes she enjoys a little German or Spanish, and she reads her Greek Testament frequently. After her dinner at two o'clock, when she eats much the same as others do, she has a nap till four o'clock; and then talks and knits, and has her tea. About ten o'clock she retires to rest. She reads family prayers every morning and evening; and when the light is good in the morning she reads without glasses of any sort.

Once a week Mrs. Neve has a luncheon party, and one of her favourite guests is her great-nephew, not quite three years old, and rather more than 100 years younger than herself. She walks about the house and grounds entirely by herself, and not long ago went up a step-ladder into a loft to look for something she wanted, and to see what was there. She frequently goes out to the meadow to see the cows, and calls them all by their names and feeds them out of her hand. Quite recently a photo of this interesting old lady was sent to be shown to the Queen, who asked if she might keep the likeness as that of one of her oldest subjects.

The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the most interesting man in the Cape House of Assembly, is said to be as "restless on his seat as a spring doll." Rarely, according to the "Port Elizabeth Telegraph," does he retain the same attitude for two minutes in succession. He, however, sticks closely to his place, and though he does not give one the appearance of being interested in the proceedings, yet it is surprising to note his immediate change from an air of being utterly bored to one of close watchfulness when an expression is used or an argument propounded which is of interest to him. When he speaks he comes to the point at once, but he is somewhat difficult to follow, nevertheless. The statement that he thinks aloud is a very apt description of his style of address. His conclusion is usually as abrupt as his commencement, and one only realises that he has finished by seeing him flop down heavily on the seat, jerk his hands into his trousers pockets, give two peculiar shrugs of the shoulder, and finally lean back to eye the speaker who follows him.

Mr. Humphry Ward tells a good story of Huxley in one of his letters to the "New York Tribune." Writing to a young kinswoman after he had been to Osborne to be "sworn in" as a member of the Privy Council, Huxley said:—"I intended for your benefit, to have a good look at her Majesty, but I could not, because I found, to my great discomfiture, that her Majesty was constantly looking at me." And well she might, for among the eminent lawyers, professional politicians, and broad-acred nobles who gathered ar und that sacred board, it is not to be supposed that she had so often seen a face so striking, or looked upon a man whose discoveries, thoughts, and words had made so deep a mark upon his time.

Frances Schlader, who was a shoemaker in Denver two years ago, is nowworshipped as Christ in New Mexico. He travels about the country, healing the maimed, the halt, and the blind, and will take no money for his cures. At Peralta the other day he restored the sight of Jesus Ma Volusquez, who had been blind for three years. Juliana Sotillo, who had not moved her arms for sixteen years, was cured by him and is now working in the fields. Recently a watch was put on him day and night for eight days, and it was found that he had during that time eaten no food. Such are the stories which honest and truthful people tell of this new Messiah.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, the widow of the great American preacher, speaking of her late husband the other day, mentioned that one of his characteristics was a decided repugnance to all public dinners and ceremonials, and said it was on account of this fact that the feeling between him and Mr. Spurgeon arose. "Mr. Beecher and myself," she added, "had visited the celebrated English divine's church to hear him preach, and, after services were over, Mr. Beecher departed without making his presence known to Mr. Spurgeon. At this the latter took offence, and when afterward Mr. Beecher offered to preach at the church, Mr. Spurgeon curtly declined."

This is a true story of adventure which fell out between a burglar and a certain member of the present Government of the Cape of Good Hope. The Minister found a burglar in his drawing-room one night. The burglar flourished a knife, and exclaimed in sepulchral tones, "I am a desperate man." The minister retired into the pa-sage, and returning armed with a stick asked his uninvited guest what he meant. "I'm starving" was the reply. The Minister melted. He retired again, produced two loaves of bread, presented them to the felonious intruder with some small change and a moral observation, turned him out, and went to bed. But what was the sequel? The hardened offender went off, burgled again to pass the night, was caught, and got a long term of penal servitude.

The sensation of Berlin has been a nigger 'fete,' held at a popular suburban resort a few weeks ago, by a party of niggers from various "dark" parts of the earth, all of whom, however, are now living and flourishing in Germany. Everybody, the niggers argued, has annual meetings, why not we? A speech in English, exalting the German Emperor, opened the proceedings, and was immediately followed by the favourite nigger dance known as the cakewalk, in which the prize of a nigger-cake is awarded to the best dancer. The black gentlemen performed in faultless European evening dress; the dusky ladies, in festive raiment, were equally magnificent. There were games and songs and dialogues, and to crown it all a youthful nigger mimicked the airs and graces of the German dude, to the enthusiastic delight of all the white audence that had hastened to the scene of this novel entertainment. "Before they separated the negroes visited the mausoleum at Charlottenburg."

Even Berlin, that fortress of prudery, is being conquered by the ubiquitous lady cyclist. Up to quite recently it used to be said that the very dogs of Berlin ran in wild surprise after the daring woman who wore the Bloomer costume or the divided skirt. But this summer quite a new phase has begun. Ever so many Berlin ladies have taken to cycling and to a regulation cycling costume, and, curiously enough, the majority of those "advanced women" belong to the Court circles. At a forthcoming official garden party there is to be a quadrille on cycles, executed by ladies and gentlemen in costume.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Canton, 2,044 tons Captain A G Cubitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (4th August), with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,044 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7 August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mombassa, 3,039 tons, Captain G C Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE schooner Venus, 134 tons, Captain I J Louis, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Seychelles, (12th August) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain J Skinner, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Busrah (16th August), brought a general cargo, 18 cases opium, 3 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr. Hajee Cassum, Mr. B J Daniels, Mr. Ally bin Ahmed and 120 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col C D Cooper, Mr Abdeol Hamed Bassim, Mr F G Peat, Mr Syed Cassum, Mrs Jevanjee Megjee, one lady and two children, one lady and 70 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Arroyo	2267	Samuel	Japan		Tata & Sons
D	Naderi	1168	Macalister	R S Port	31-8	B & P S N Co
F	Taif	895	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
F	Fernfield	2625	Coatson	Hull		J Mackintosh
G	Kilwa	293	Rickford	Zanzibar	31-8	M Mackenzie
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			H M S Government
H	& J Tennascrim					H M S Government
K	Saharmati	525	Not fixed			Shepherd & Co
L	Kaveri			872		Shepherd & Co
M	Ponani			872		Shepherd & Co
N	Lindisfarne	3050	Andrew	Kutoonji Bomonji & Co		
O	Colaba	1107	Wanwaring	R S Port	31-8	M M & Co
P	Thibet	1665	Garst	Not fixed		H O Cassum
Alongside H—Torpedo Boat No. 101						H M S Government

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Nedjed	1692	Broady	Marseilles	4-9	K N & Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abery	Liverpool	5-9	Graham & Co
3	Benares	1834	Schofield	Madras	3-9	J M & Co
5	Ganges	42.6	Curry	London	6-9	P & O S N Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Wright	China	4-9	P & O S N Co
8	Imperatrix	2334	Rassovich	Trieste	1-9	A Lloyds
9	Setos	1244	Wiskam	Zanzibar	3-9	F Reyer
10	Africa	1619	Segelker	Karachi		Glade & Co
15	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	31-8	M M & Co

MEDIKWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bahduri	1688	Keyser	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	1192	Adam	Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Venus (schr)	Louis	Seychelles, Aug 12.
29	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Cacutta, Aug 7.
	Mombassa s	Stevenson	Calcutta, Aug 7.
	Canton (s)	Cubitt	London, Aug 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Patna (s)	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Cormoran (German man-of-war)	Brinkmann	China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
" Africa, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
23 Clan Macalister s Nicol Mauritius, Aug 7.
Knight Temper s Pain Cardiff, July 5.
Herat sp Rowe Liverpool, May 5.
24 Canara s Parkman Moulmein, Aug 18.
Japan s Langlois Rangoon, Aug 1.
25 Simla s Field London, July 27.
Queen of England s Adamson Hamburg, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 23.—Steamers Shahzada and Malta.
Aug. 25.—Steamers Falns of Inversnaid, Banda, Matiana, and Castle Eden, and schooner Ida.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
26 Henzada s Bombay.
James Brand s Bataum.
27 Nevasa s Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
25 Clan Matheson s Calcutta.
Kohinur s Rangoon.
26 Henzada s Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—29 bales writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 10 hogsheads beer, Turner Morrison and Co; 50 hogsheads ale, R Morrison and Co.
Clan Alpine s—10 cases whisky, A M Sodder.
City of Dublin s—53 cases whisky, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—14 cases tobacco, Essoofally Russoojee.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—10 cases medicine, &c, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 15 bales old newspapers, Hussonally Essajee; 20 cases soap, provision, &c, A M Sodder; 50 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 3 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co.
Carthage s—6 cases brandy, 5 cases gin, 5 cases whisky, and 13 cases wine, &c, A M Sodder.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—2 casks wine, L C Pinto.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—25 bales pot paper, N Heptoolabhoy; 16 cases paper, A H Essoofbhoy; 24 bales printing papers, C Macdonald and Co; 3 barrels brandy, Dinshawjee Hormusjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—25 bales wool, and 64 bales goat hair, H M Abaji; 29 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co; 16 bales wool, M Lalljee; 1,015 cwts oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 70 bales wool, A Jaffer.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—60 bales skins, H M Abaji; 12 bales carpets, M Bhanjee; 2,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 1,000 cwts buffalo horns, M Mahomed; 25 bales hides and skins, H Jamall.

FOR HAMBURG.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts bone meal, Craft Mody and Co.
Lindisfarne s—1,050 cwts rapeseed, Poonja Jairam.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fernfield s—6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 600 bales cotton, Prior de Sucne and Co; 846 cwts ground nuts, F Fischer and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nedjed s—20,000 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Hispania s—7½ tons Indian cutch, The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.

FOR BREMEN.

Africa s—2,478 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arroyo s—200 bales twist, Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Rosetta s—25 cwts sharkfins, K M Jaitha; 235 cwts jardaloo, 2 cwts peacock feathers, 76 cwts ooplate, 89 cwts raisins, 26 cwts khisnis, 10 cwts genda horns, and 3 lbs goruchandan, M M Esoobhoy.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Arroyo s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Arroyo s—70 bales cotton, R Buldew; 200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chilka s—191 bales cotton, K Luchmondas.
Naderi s—754 bales cotton, H Govindram.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 28.
10 p.m. ... 79·9

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29.
6 a.m. ... 79·4
10 a.m. ... 83·7
2 p.m. ... 83·4
4 p.m. ... 83·4

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."
This well-known homely adage is true in general cases—but, a Stitch in your side wastes time; especially if it results from a Torpid Liver.
Warner's "Safe" Cure is invaluable for all diseases of the Liver.
We have thousands of testimonials to this effect.
Pain in your back or side; jaundice; nausea; imperfect digestion; headaches; depression and drowsiness; spasmodic pains in the Stomach—mean a Torpid Liver.
If any of the above symptoms trouble you, take Warner's "Safe" Cure. Do not delay.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Remember the adage,
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."
For sale by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Calcutta, and all leading Chemists.

AYER'S
Hair Vigor

RESTORES
COLOR
—AND—
PROMOTES
Abundant Growth
OF THE
HAIR.
It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.
A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."
Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.
Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, 16 Green Street., Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA,
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to run into chronic form, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Manufactured in England by Proctor & Co., 228, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; of them the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

SCIATIC, and KIDNEY, other BELTS.
WHITE'S
MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—
Single, 14-, 18-, and 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Bend).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultation, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228 Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—Standard.
"The OWL PEN par excellence the Ladies' Pen."—Court Journal.
"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—Engineer.
Sold by all Stationers.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. WHISKY.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious imparities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

NOTICES.

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS.
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co., BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE
is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London,
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-
AGENTS Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jamboowadi, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST.
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 July, 2017

NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.**
It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**
—
CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA*** a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.
The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

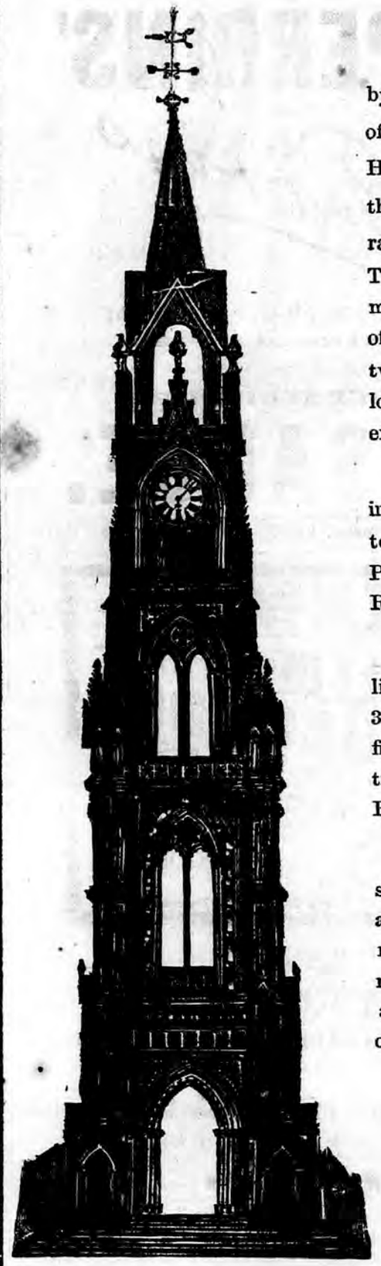
For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Trade Mark.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

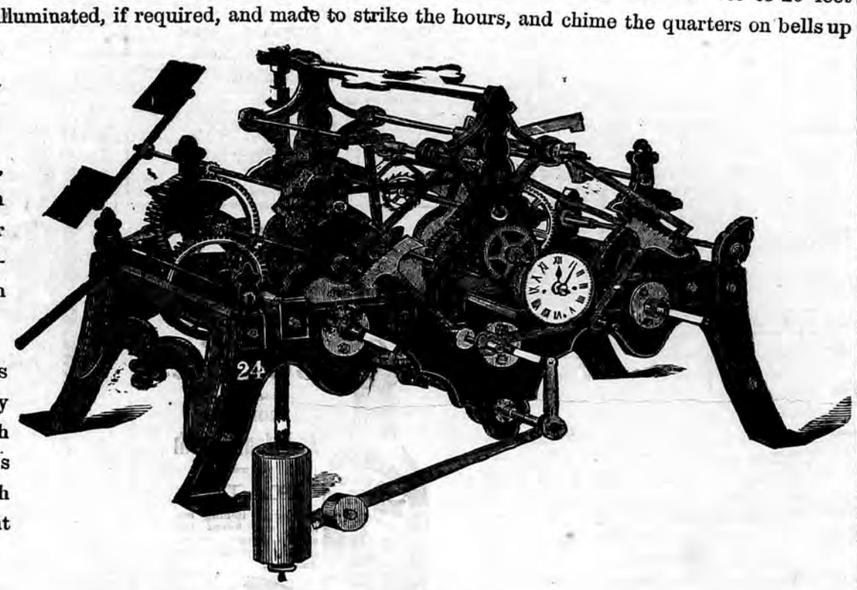
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE GREAT MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.



TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.

The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre.
Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE Rs. 225 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.
Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES. AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.
CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

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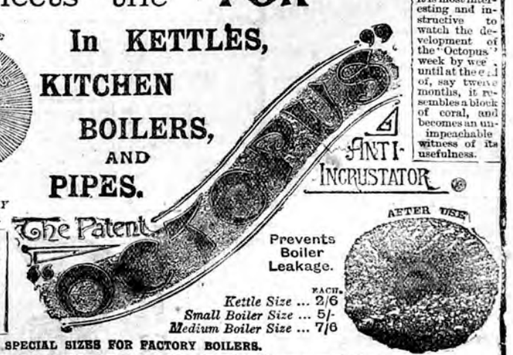

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